

Alaska Regional Contingency Plan

Version 1

FINAL
August 2018





Alaska Regional Response Team

August 9, 2018

ARRT

Environmental
Protection Agency

United States Coast
Guard

Department of
Commerce

Department of the
Interior

Department of
Agriculture

Department of
Defense

Department of Justice

Department of Health
and Human Services

Federal Emergency
Management Agency

General Services
Administration

Department of Energy

Department of Labor

Department of
Transportation

State of Alaska

Dear Recipient:

Attached is the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan (RCP). This RCP serves as guidance to planners preparing for a coordinated Federal, State, and local response to a discharge, or substantial threat of discharge of oil and/or a release of a hazardous substance from a vessel or on/offshore facility operating within Alaska's boundaries and surrounding waters. The State and Federal On-Scene Coordinators shall use this guidance, in conjunction with the National Contingency Plan, to inform and support the Area Committee within each planning area in building their respective Area Contingency Plan.

The RCP is compliant with Section 300.210 of the National Contingency Plan and Alaska Statute 46.04.200.

The Alaska Regional Response Team, under the direction of the Co-Chairpersons, will review the RCP annually and update as necessary. We welcome your ideas to improve the plan. Please direct your correspondence to the following addresses:

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
Prevention, Preparedness and Response Program
555 Cordova Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

U.S. Coast Guard, Seventeenth District
Plans and Force Readiness Division (dx)
P.O. Box 25517
Juneau, AK 99802-5517

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10
Alaska Operations Office, Federal Building (Room 537)
222 West 7th Ave, #19
Anchorage, AK 99513

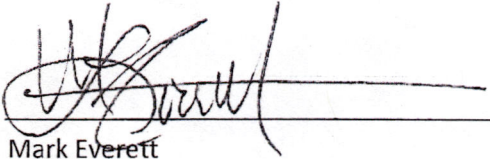
The RCP supersedes the *Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil & Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases (Unified Plan)*.

This plan and updated versions will be available on the following websites:

<http://www.alaskarrt.org>

<http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr>

This document is hereby approved by the Co-Chairpersons of the Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT).

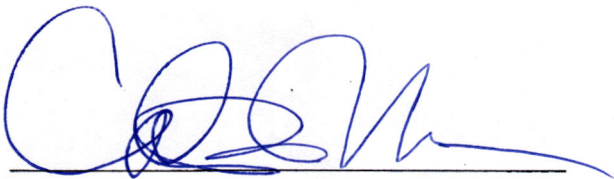


Mark Everett

U.S. Coast Guard, Seventeenth Coast Guard District
U.S. Coast Guard Representative to the ARRT

9 AUG 2018

Date

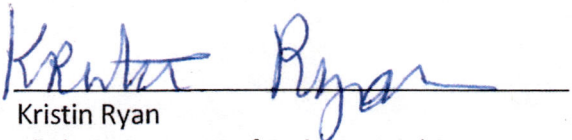


Calvin Terada

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Representative to the ARRT

14 Aug 2018

Date



Kristin Ryan

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
State of Alaska Representative to the ARRT

9 Aug 2018

Date

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RECORD OF CHANGES

Change Number	Date of Change
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	

NOTE: Any future administrative updates or changes to the plan will be posted on the following websites:

<http://alaskarrt.org>

<https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/contingency-plans/response-plans/>

Please check the websites for any updates to portions of the plan.

PART ONE – INTRODUCTION

A. PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVE

This Regional Contingency Plan (RCP) serves as guidance to planners preparing for a coordinated Federal, State, and local response to a discharge, or substantial threat of discharge of oil and/or a release of a hazardous substance from a vessel or on/offshore facility operating within Alaska's boundaries and surrounding waters. This guidance, in conjunction with the National Contingency Plan, shall be used to inform and support the Area Committee within each planning area in building their respective Area Contingency Plan. Each of the four Area Contingency Plans (ACP) address responses to an average most probable discharge, a maximum most probable discharge, and a worst-case discharge, including discharges from fire or explosion. Planning for these three scenarios covers the expected range of spills likely to occur in Alaska. Hazardous materials response scenarios are also included, where appropriate.

For purposes of this plan and the ACPs, the average most probable discharge is the size of an average spill in the area based on historical data. The maximum most probable discharge is also based on historical spill data, and is the size of the discharge most likely to occur, taking into account: the size of the largest recorded spill, traffic flow through the area, hazard assessment, risk assessment, seasonal considerations, spill histories, and operating records of facilities and vessels in the area. The worst-case discharge for a vessel is a discharge of its entire cargo in adverse weather conditions. The worst-case discharge for an offshore or onshore facility is the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions. These scenarios are described in individual ACPs.

Area Committees are spill preparedness and planning bodies made of Federal, State, and local agency representatives, as well as tribal representatives and stakeholders. Per 40 CFR 300.210, On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) coordinate activities of Area Committees and assist in developing comprehensive ACPs that are consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) and this plan, as well as integrated into other Area Contingency Plans, vessel response plans, offshore facility response plans, on-shore facility response plans and the operating procedures of the NSFCC. FOSC's and SOSC's for each planning area will identify the composition of the Area Committee in respective ACPs.

The Area Committee also directs activities of work groups that periodically update the respective Area plan. Work group composition can, and should, be adjusted to promote the greatest efficiency when updating the plan. However, three or more work groups are typically included in an ACP update.

The RCP shall be used as a framework for responders to evaluate shortfalls and weaknesses in the response structure before an incident. Consistency reviews should address, at a minimum, the quality and quantity of federal, state, local and industry response equipment within the state, available response personnel, protective strategies, and personnel needs compared to those required.

B. GOVERNMENT CONTINGENCY PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

1. Federal

The passage of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) expanded the existing federal planning and response framework in several ways. OPA created a new requirement for facility and tank vessel response plans and an "AREA-Level" planning and coordination structure to help supplement federal, regional, and local planning efforts. OPA amended the existing Clean Water Act (CWA) (Section 311(j)(4)), which established Area Committees and ACPs as the primary components of this "AREA-Level" structure. The Alaska Regional Response Team's requirement to develop a federal Regional Plan has been satisfied by this RCP. ARRT members working with the USCG, EPA, and ADEC have provided applicable information regarding their agency's roles, responsibilities and capabilities consistent with the provisions of the National Contingency Plan and the federal response system.

As established by OPA and CWA, Area Committees have three primary responsibilities (in addition to the protection of human health and safety):

- Preparation of an ACP
- Working with state and local officials to enhance contingency planning and ensure pre-planning of joint response efforts, including appropriate procedures for:
 - o mechanical recovery
 - o dispersal
 - o shoreline cleanup
 - o protection of sensitive environmental areas
 - o protection, rescue and rehabilitation of fisheries/wildlife
- Working with state and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of chemical countermeasures and in situ burning and other mitigating substances and devices. This planning function does not supersede the FOSC/RRT "Authorization for Use" or preplanning provisions contained in the NCP.

Federal law requires that each ACP:

- When implemented in conjunction with the NCP is adequate to remove the Worst Case Discharge and mitigate a substantial threat of discharge.
- Describe the area covered by the plan including:
 - o presence & proximity of natural resources
 - o environmentally sensitive areas including:
 - population concentrations
 - location of drainage/geographic and topographic features
 - location of water supplies
 - beaches, ports, recreational areas
 - areas of seasonal significance
 - migratory bird flyway
 - critical habitat for threatened or endangered species
 - cultural resources and historic properties
- Describe in detail responsibilities of owner operators, federal, state, and local agencies in removing a discharge.

- List equipment including personnel, firefighting, dispersants, in-situ burning, chemicals and other mitigating substances.
- Describe procedures to be followed for obtaining an expedited decision regarding the use of dispersants.
- Describe how the plan is integrated into other ACPs and vessel/facility response plans.
- Include any other information the President requires.

2. State

In 1980, legislation was enacted to define State policies regarding oil spills. In 1989 and 1990, following the T/V Exxon Valdez Oil Spill, further legislation was passed, which expanded and strengthened the State's oil spill response program. Specifically, AS 46.04.200 and AS 46.04.210 requires the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) to develop, annually review, and revise, as necessary, the State Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plans (State Master & Regional Plans).

AS 46.04.200 requires the State's Master Plan to clarify and specify assessment, containment, and cleanup responsibilities for State, federal, and municipal agencies, facility operators, and private parties whose property may be affected by a catastrophic oil and/or hazardous substance discharge.

In 1990, the law was revised again and required the State Master Plan to:

- Consider elements of pending or approved vessel/facility contingency plans.
- Describe an incident command system to clarify responsibilities for State, federal, and municipal agencies, facility operators, and private parties whose property may be affected by a catastrophic oil and/or hazardous substance discharge.
- Identify actions necessary to reduce the likelihood of catastrophic oil discharges and significant discharges of hazardous substances.

State Regional Plans (known in this document as ACPs) are supplementary to the State Master Plan (known as the RCP). State Regional Plans must contain detailed, localized, information regarding

- Facility locations;
- Facility hazard assessments;
- Transportation corridors;
- Environmentally sensitive areas;
- Emergency spill response equipment and personnel; and
- Information regarding local emergency response capability including the status of Local Emergency Planning Committees.

Although Federal ACP requirements and State Regional Plan requirements do not mirror one another, they have comparable intents.

3. Local

The Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Title III (SARA Title III) and Alaska Statute 26.23.073 require the establishment of Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC's) in Local Emergency Planning Districts (LEPD's). LEPC's must develop Local Emergency Response Plans (LERPs, also known as Emergency Operations Plans, or EOPs) to include:

- Identification of facilities and transportation routes;
- Establishing emergency response procedures for public notification and protection, including evacuation;
- Establishing notification procedures for those who will respond;
- Establishing methods for determining the occurrence and severity of a release;
- Identification of emergency response equipment;
- A program and schedule for training local emergency responders;
- Establishing methods and schedules for exercises;
- Designating a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators to carry out the plan;
- Describing an Incident Command System; and,
- Integration with other state-required plans and consideration of elements within approved oil discharge prevention and contingency plans.

Although original federal requirements focused LEPC planning and preparedness efforts on Extremely Hazardous Substances (i.e., chemicals, not oil), on September 25, 1990, the Alaska Legislature and the Alaska State Emergency Response Commission broadened that focus to include oil and petroleum products.

Per AS 26.23.060(e), “each political subdivision shall ensure that a written local or inter-jurisdictional disaster emergency plan for its area is prepared, maintained, and distributed to all appropriate officials. This disaster emergency plan must include a clear and complete statement of the emergency responsibilities of all local agencies and officials.”

C. AUTHORITY

1. Federal

The RCP is developed pursuant to Sections 300.210 of the NCP. The NCP is required by Section 105 of CERCLA, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA), by Section 311(d) of CWA, as amended by OPA. The ESF 10 components of this plan are required by the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act (Public Law 93-288), as amended. The RCP is applicable to response actions taken pursuant to the authorities under CERCLA, Section 311 of CWA, and OPA. The NCP requires establishment of RRTs, which are responsible for Regional planning and preparedness activities before response actions, and for providing advice and support to the RRT when activated during a response.

OPA 90, section 4202 amended Subsection (j) of Section 311 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA; 33 U.S.C. 1321 (j)) to address National Planning and Response System development. As part of this system, Area Committees are to be established for each area designated by the President. These Area Committees are to be comprised of personnel from federal, state, and local agencies. Each Area Committee, under the direction of the Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) and State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for the area, is responsible for developing an ACP, which when implemented in conjunction with the NCP, shall be adequate to remove a worst case discharge and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near the geographical area. Each Area Committee is also responsible for working with state and local officials to preplan for joint response efforts, including designing appropriate procedures for mechanical

recovery, chemical dispersal, shoreline cleanup, protection of sensitive environmental areas, and protection, rescue, and rehabilitation of fisheries and wildlife. The Area Committee is also required to work with State and local officials to expedite decisions for the use of dispersants and other mitigating substances and devices.

The functions of designating areas, appointing Area Committee members, determining the information to be included in ACPs, and reviewing and approving ACPs have been delegated by Executive Order 12777 of 22 October 1991 to the Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard (through the Secretary of Transportation) for the coastal zone and to the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the inland zone. The term "coastal zone" is defined in the current NCP (40 CFR 300.5) to mean all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, the waters of the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), and the land substrata, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. The term "inland zone" is defined in the current NCP to mean the environment inland of the Coastal Zone. These terms delineate an area of responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by existing federal and State agency memoranda of understanding/agreements (MOU/MOA). Part 4 of this plan contains current MOUs and MOAs regarding coastal and inland zone response boundaries.

In Volume 57, Federal Register Notice 15001 published on April 24, 1992, the EPA and USCG jointly announced the Designation of Areas and Area Committees under OPA for inland and coastal zones. Due to the split of jurisdiction and responsibilities between EPA and the USCG and the inherent differences in organizational structure of the two agencies, each agency took separate but compatible approaches in establishing initial designations. Nationwide, the EPA designated the existing 13 "RRT areas" as the initial areas for which ACPs must be prepared in the Inland Zone, while the USCG designated the coastal portions of the existing Captain of the Port (COTP) zones as the initial areas for which ACPs must be prepared in the Coastal Zone. In Alaska, this has the effect of initially establishing one statewide inland area by EPA and three coastal areas, corresponding to the boundaries of the three USCG COTP zones. Both EPA and USCG have authority to further subdivide initial Areas, both coastal and inland, into smaller, more localized areas for which ACPs can be developed. See Parts 1.D and 1.E of this plan for specific areas.

Also, per the National Contingency Plan, the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Department of Energy (DOE) shall provide their own FOSCs, who will be responsible for taking all response actions to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants when the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel (including bareboat-chartered and operated vessels) under their jurisdiction, custody or control.

2. State

The State Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan (State Master Plan) was prepared by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) as required by AS 46.04.200. The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) reviews the plan as required by AS 26.23.077.

Under AS 46.03.020(10)(A), the ADEC is empowered to adopt regulations providing for the control, prevention, and abatement of all forms of pollution.

In 1980 legislation was enacted which defined the State's policies regarding oil spills. The purpose of this law is to provide for the safety and protection of human health and welfare of Alaskans from damage resulting from oil spills and to provide the ability to clean up a spill and restore damaged areas.

The Findings and Intent section of Chapter 116 SLA 1980 ("An Act relating to the prevention and control of oil pollution; and providing for an effective date") clearly sets forth state policy:

- It is a matter of the highest urgency and priority to protect Alaska's coastal and inside water, estuaries, wetlands, beaches and land from the damage which may be occasioned by the discharge of oil;
- The storage, transfer, transportation and offshore exploration for and production of oil within the jurisdiction of the State are hazardous undertakings; oil discharges may cause both short-term and long-term damage to the environment and the beauty of the state, to owners and users of affected property, to public and private recreation, to residents of the state and other interests deriving livelihood from fishing, hunting, tourism and related activities;
- Assuring sufficient capability, among industrial and commercial interests, and the State and federal governments, to contain and clean up discharges of oil is of vital public interest; weather conditions, logistic constraints and the relative paucity of labor and equipment resources in the state increase the difficulty of oil discharge containment and cleanup in Alaska, making imperative an active State role;
- It is the policy of the State that, to the maximum extent practicable, prompt and adequate containment and cleanup of oil discharges is the responsibility of the discharger; it is therefore of the utmost importance to assure that those engaged in oil storage, transfer, transportation, exploration and production operations have sufficient resources and capabilities to respond to oil discharges, and to provide for compensation of third persons injured by those discharges; and
- The State should continue its cooperative relationships with appropriate federal agencies, protecting its legitimate interests while working to remove any duplicative or potentially conflicting regulatory activities.

In 1989, legislation was enacted by the Alaska Legislature to further strengthen the State's capability to deal with oil spills:

Findings and purpose:

- The Legislature finds that the March 24, 1989 oil spill disaster in Prince William Sound demonstrates a need for the State to have an independent spill containment and cleanup capability in the event of future discharges of oil or a hazardous substance.
- The purpose of this Act is to assure people of the state that their health, safety and well-being will be protected from adverse consequences of oil and hazardous substance releases that present grave and substantial threats to the State's economy and environment.

In 1990, the law was revised again. In order to meet the goal of protecting Alaska's people and environment, AS 46.04.200 set forth required Plan elements:

- To take into consideration the elements of an oil discharge contingency plan approved or submitted for approval under AS 46.04.030;

- To include an incident command system that clarifies and specifies responsibilities for State, federal, and municipal agencies, facility operators, and private parties whose property may be affected by a catastrophic oil and/or hazardous substance discharge;
- To identify actions necessary to reduce the likelihood of catastrophic oil discharges and significant discharges of hazardous substances.

Alaska Statutes, Sections 46.04.200-210 specify state requirements for Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge and Prevention Contingency Plans. This RCP, along with the ACPs, were written with the goal that they would meet both federal and State planning requirements in Alaska.

D. GEOGRAPHIC PLANNING BOUNDARIES

Planning boundaries for four planning areas have been delineated for the purposes of developing geographic-specific ACPs. Within each of these areas, there are response boundaries for Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs and SOSCs). Each ACP identifies FOSCs and SOSCs with jurisdiction in that particular area. Figure 1 depicts these four planning areas.

This plan covers the entire state of Alaska and those offshore waters subject to State and/or federal jurisdiction. Due to Alaska's large size, the state is divided into four planning areas, described below.

1. Southeast Alaska

The Southeast Alaska planning area is southeast of a straight boundary line which starts at 60° 1.3" North latitude, 142° West longitude, and thence proceeds northeasterly to its end at the international boundary between the United States and Canada at 60° 18.7" North latitude, 141° West longitude, including adjacent shorelines and waters up to 200 nautical miles offshore from the mean low tide coastline, and 1,000 linear yards landward of the extent of high tidewater.

2. Prince William Sound

The Prince William Sound planning area is encompassed by a line which starts at Cape Puget; thence northerly to a latitude 61° 30" North, longitude 148° 26" West; thence easterly to the international boundary between the United States and Canada; thence southerly along the international boundary to latitude 60° 18.7" North, thence southwesterly to the sea at latitude 60° 1.3" North, longitude 142° West, including those islands of the State of Alaska south of the described area located between longitudes 142° West and 148° 26" West, including adjacent shorelines and waters up to 200 nautical miles offshore from the mean low tide coastline. The inland boundaries are prescribed by the MOU between the US EPA and USCG Seventeenth District found within Part 4 of this plan.

3. Arctic and Western Alaska

The Arctic and Western Alaska planning area includes the coastal waters north from the Prince William Sound planning area, north to the international border between Canada and the U.S., including adjacent shorelines and waters up to 200 nautical miles offshore from the mean low tide coastline. The inland boundaries are prescribed by the MOU between the US EPA and USCG Seventeenth District found within Part 4 of this plan.

4. Alaska Inland Zone

The Inland Zone planning area of Alaska includes that area of the state not included in any of the planning areas described above and as determined by the MOU between the US EPA and USCG Seventeenth District found within Part 4 of this plan.

Response boundaries delineate areas of responsibility for Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs and SOSCs). FOSC jurisdictions are determined by the location of the incident (offshore, coastal, inland, or federal lands along the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System). Likewise, SOSC jurisdictions are determined by the incident location: Northern, Central, and Southeast response areas.

E. FEDERAL ON-SCENE COORDINATOR (FOSC) BOUNDARIES

An existing memorandum of understanding (MOU) between the US Coast Guard Seventeenth District and EPA formally establishes the emergency response boundaries for Coast Guard and EPA FOSCs. A link to this MOU is provided in Part 4 of this plan. Figure 2 depicts the four Alaska Planning Areas, these correspond to the 3 coastal USCG FOSC boundaries and the inland EPA FOSC area of responsibility.

1. Coastal Zone FOSC Boundaries:

Per the MOU and the National Contingency Plan, the "coastal zone" is defined as "all United States waters subject to the tide and all land surface or land substrata, and ground waters, 1000 yards inland" with exception along the following seven major rivers: Knik River, Kuskokwim River, Kvichak River, Naknek River, Nushagak River, Wood River, and Yukon River. Delineation along these rivers can be found in the MOU between the US EPA and USCG Seventeenth District linked within Part 4 of this plan.

- **Captain of the Port (COTP) Southeast Alaska** (Commander, Sector Juneau, Alaska) is the pre-designated FOSC for the coastal waters of Southeastern Alaska. This area is southeast of a straight boundary line, which starts at 60° 1.3" North latitude, 142° West longitude, and thence proceeds northeasterly to its end at the international boundary between the United States and Canada at 60° 18.7" North latitude, 141° West longitude.
- **COTP Prince William Sound** (Commander, Marine Safety Unit (MSU) , Valdez, Alaska) is the pre-designated FOSC for the coastal waters of Southcentral Alaska that falls within the following boundary line: a line which starts at Cape Puget; thence northerly to a latitude 61° 30" North, longitude 148° 26" West; thence easterly to the international boundary between the United States and Canada; thence southerly along the international boundary to latitude 60° 18.7" North, thence southwesterly to the sea at latitude 60° 1.3" North, longitude 142° West, including those islands of the State of Alaska south of the described area located between longitudes 142° West and 148° 26" West.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) exists between the Department of the Interior's (DOI) Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Branch of Pipeline Monitoring and the Department of Homeland Security (Seventeenth Coast Guard District). The MOU provides the specific delineation between Inland and Coastal Waters along the northern and southern portions of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. A link to this MOU is provided in Part 4 of this plan.

- **COTP Western Alaska** (Commander, Sector Anchorage, Alaska) is the pre-designated FOSC for the coastal waters of Alaska, except those sections of Alaska covered by COTP Southeast Alaska and COTP Prince William Sound.

2. Inland Zone FOSC Boundaries:

Per the MOU, the "inland zone" is defined as "the environment inland of the coastal zone". Precise boundaries separating the coastal zone from the inland zone in Western Alaska are further defined in the MOU between the USCG and EPA for response zone jurisdiction.

- The **EPA, Alaska Operations Office** will provide the pre-designated FOSC for all inland incidents except for hazardous substance releases from DOD or DOE facilities or vessels. The inland zone includes all non-tidally influenced navigable waters, including wetlands.
- The **Trans-Alaska Pipeline System**: EPA will provide the pre-designated FOSC for pipeline spills in the "Inland Zone." BLM will support the EPA (as resources allow) in accordance with the BLM/EPA MOU found in Part 4 of this plan.

3. FOSC for Off-Shore Facilities

The pre-designated FOSC for all spills from offshore facilities is the Captain of the Port for the area in which the facilities are located. Although the FOSC is provided by the Coast Guard, the DOI (the Bureau of Environmental Enforcement: BSEE) retains the following authorities.

4. Jurisdictional Boundaries for Offshore Facilities

The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE), Oil Spill Preparedness Division's (OSPD) legal authorities and required operational capabilities for oil spill response for facilities located seaward of the coast line originate from 30 CFR §254. BSEE is one of the legacy agencies, established during the reorganization of the Minerals Management Service, founded to focus on offshore oil and gas activities. In addition to 30 CFR §254, there is required connectivity from BSEE to the National Response System (NRS), specifically 40 CFR §300.175(a):

"During preparedness planning or in an actual response, various federal agencies may be called upon to provide assistance in their respective areas of expertise...consistent with agency legal authorities and capabilities."

The NRS identifies the BSEE's legal authorities and capabilities within 40 CFR §300.175(b)(9)(v):

"Minerals Management Service [BSEE]: Oversight of offshore oil and gas exploration and production facilities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and the CWA; oil spill response technology research; and establishing oil discharge contingency planning requirements for offshore facilities."

The BSEE has primary review and approval authority for oil spill contingency plans submitted for Outer Continental Shelf activities and has review and approval authority for oil spill contingency plans for offshore activities on State of Alaska submerged lands. During an incident response and in alignment with 40 CFR §300.175(a), BSEE may be expected to staff various positions within the Incident Management Team Command and General Staff, particularly for incidents with a nexus to oil well

control. The Minerals Management Service and ADEC previously signed a Letter of Agreement for the purpose of coordinating and implementing oil spill prevention and response preparedness on State of Alaska submerged lands (A link to this MOU is included in Part 4 of this plan).

Effective in February 1994, an MOU was entered between the DOI, DOT, and the EPA regarding the delegation of responsibilities for spill prevention and control, contingency planning, and equipment inspections of oil and gas facilities. (A link to this MOU is included in Part 4 of this plan). The coastline, as defined in the MOU, is "the line of ordinary low water along that portion of the coast which is in direct contact with the open sea and the line marking the seaward limit of inland waters." This MOU gives EPA responsibility for non-transportation-related offshore facilities located landward of the coastline. DOT has responsibility for transportation-related facilities, including pipelines, located landward of the coastline. In addition, the Coast Guard has the responsibility for deep-water ports and associated seaward pipelines. This MOU gives DOI responsibility for facilities, including associated pipelines, located seaward of the coastline.

5. FOSC for DOD and DOE Facilities

Per the National Contingency Plan, the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Department of Energy (DOE) shall provide FOSCs who will be responsible for taking all response actions to releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants when the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel (including bareboat-chartered and operated vessels) under their jurisdiction, custody or control.

F. STATE ON-SCENE COORDINATOR RESPONSE BOUNDARIES

1. General.

State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) response boundaries for the State of Alaska are depicted on the map shown in Figure 2. Three area response teams are available for responding to oil and hazardous materials discharges/releases in their geographic area of responsibility. These teams and their areas of responsibility are outlined in Table 1.

Subareas were key geographic boundaries for EPA, Coast Guard and ADEC, and formed the foundation for area planning work under the now decommissioned Alaska Unified Plan. Now that there is a Regional Contingency Plan and four Area contingency plans, see Table 1 to determine which subareas are now covered by which Area Contingency Plan. Specific to the State of Alaska, there are several state regulatory requirements that may reference subareas. Therefore, for purposes of the Alaska Regional Contingency Plan and the four Area Plans, subarea geographic boundaries remain in effect, but subarea contingency plans and subarea contingency planning are now fully integrated into the relevant Area Contingency Plans. Please reference Table 1 to determine which Area Contingency plan manages each subarea and how the SOSCs provide coverage for each geographic subarea.

2. Pre-designated SOSCs.

State On-Scene Coordinators have been pre-designated for responses to oil and/or hazardous substance releases within their area of responsibility. Figure 3 depicts the SOSC boundaries.

The Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation, may designate the Director of the Spill Prevention and Response Division or another individual to serve as the State On-Scene Coordinator for major incidents.

3. Types of Incidents and Response Capability.

In addition to the pre-designated SOSCs, ADEC maintains trained area response teams to manage minor (Type 4), medium (Type 2-3), and major (Type 1) incidents. These teams and their response capabilities are described below.

4. Area Response Team - Type 2-4 Response Capability

Area Response Teams are generally ADEC's first responders who respond to releases, or potential releases as part of the initial response to protect people, property, and the environment. Area response teams are trained to identify hazards, take defensive actions to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading, prevent exposures, and secure the area. The most important functions of area response teams are to make proper notifications and initiate the emergency response sequence, when needed, to deal with Type 2-4 incidents.

Type 4 Incidents are characterized as small incidents that: can be managed with local resources, normally one response individual; involve no casualties or injuries; are limited in volume, generally < 55 gallon oil spills; and have minimal impact.

Type 3 Incidents are characterized as regional incidents that: may require activation of other area team resources; require a response staff of 2-10 personnel; involve larger release volumes, generally > 55 gallon oil spills; and have moderate impact potential.

Type 2 Incidents are characterized as statewide incidents requiring activation of other area team resources and more than 10 response staff. They involve significant release volumes, generally >100,000 gallon oil spills, and have moderate impact potential. Type 2 incidents typically result in expenditures greater than \$100,000 and may cover large geographic areas.

Figure 1 - Alaska Planning Areas



Figure 2 - Federal On-Scene Coordinators, Area of Responsibility

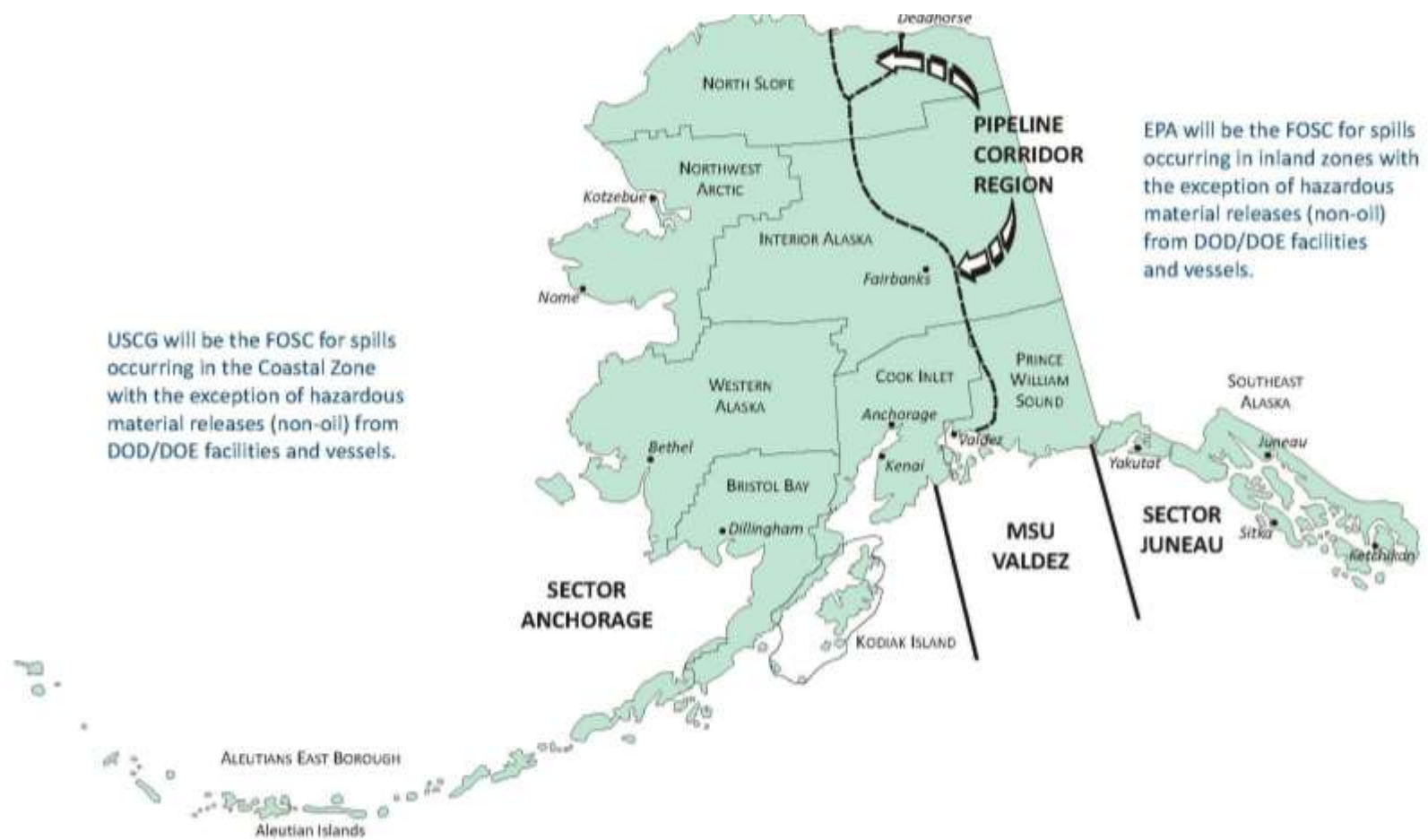
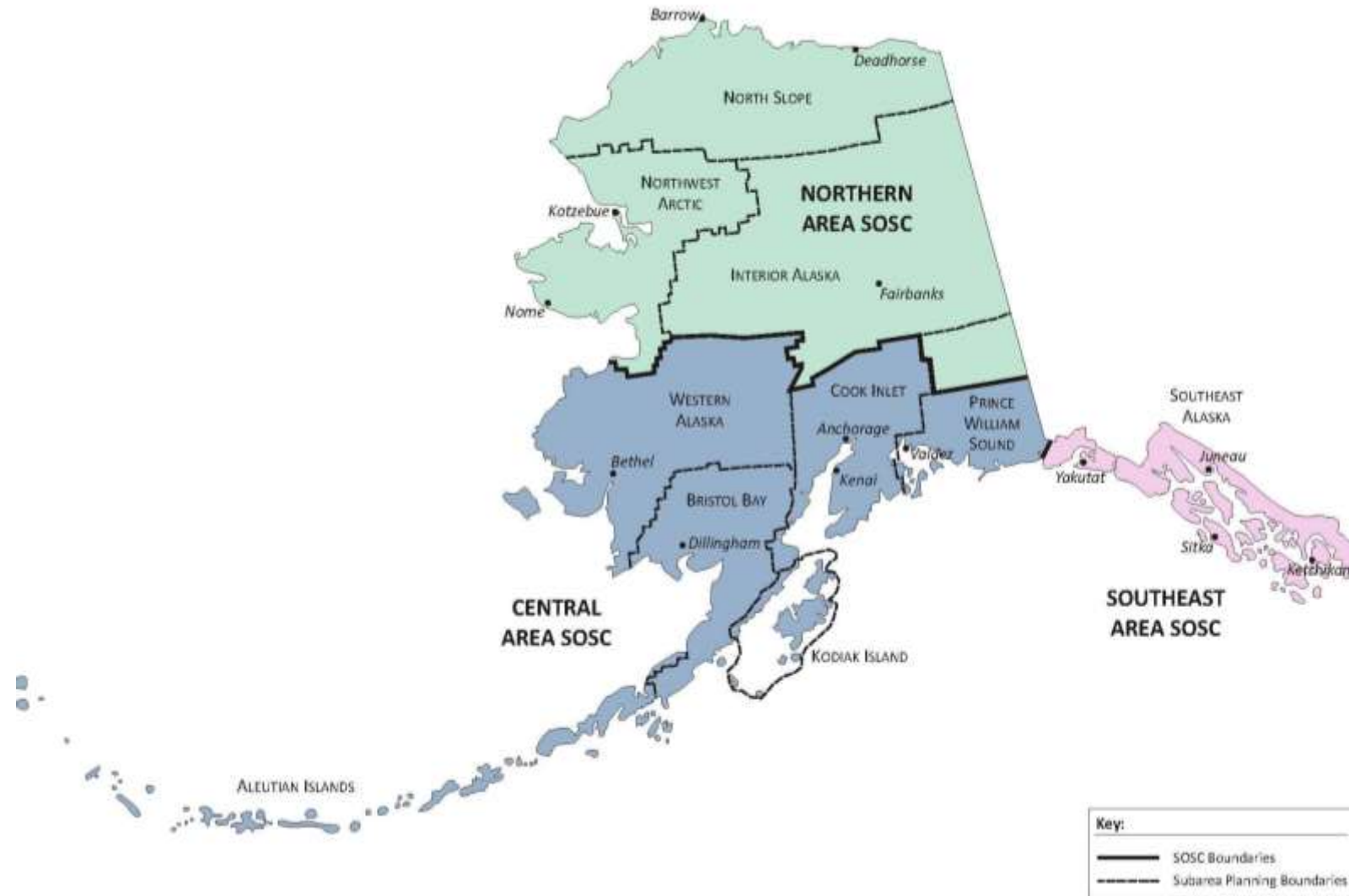


Figure 3 - State On-Scene Coordinators, Areas of Responsibility



5. Statewide Response Team - Type 1 Response Capability

The Statewide Response Team is activated for large incidents requiring mobilization of statewide resources, participation of other State agencies and involvement of other jurisdictional interests. The Statewide Response Team will be staffed by ADEC's most experienced and senior personnel from the three regional teams.

Type 1 Incidents are characterized as statewide incidents that may involve oil spill volumes in excess of 1,000,000 gallons, require a very large response staff (> 20 personnel), and may result in severe impacts to the environment. Type 1 incidents may result in expenditures greater than \$1,000,000 and cover large geographic areas.

TABLE 1: GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARY TERMINOLOGY

The following table shows the geographical break down for each Area Contingency Plan. The specific verbiage mirrors that of the respective authority. For example, FOSC authority breaks down geography by Captain of the Port (COTP) zones. The SOSC authority uses terms such as response “areas and subareas” per Alaska State law, these are not to be confused with the “areas” as defined by the ACP/RCP.

Table 1

Area Contingency Plan	Authority	Geographic Boundary
Southeast Alaska	FOSC – Sector Juneau	COTP Southeast Alaska
	SOSC – ADEC	<i>Southeast Area:</i> Southeast Alaska Subarea
Prince William Sound	FOSC – MSU Valdez	COTP Prince William Sound
	SOSC - ADEC	<i>Central Area:</i> Prince William Sound Subarea
Inland	FOSC - EPA	See Part 1, D. 4.
	SOSC - ADEC	<i>Central Area and Northern Area:</i> All sub-areas contained within as they refer to the “inland zone”
Arctic and Western Alaska	FOSC – Sector Anchorage	COTP Western Alaska
	SOSC - ADEC	<i>Central Area:</i> Cook Inlet, Bristol Bay, Western Alaska, and Kodiak Subareas <i>Northern Area:</i> Northwest Arctic and North Slope Subareas

G. RESPONSE SCOPE

It is the policy of the RRT that response actions on non-Federal lands should be monitored or implemented by the most immediate level of government with authority and capability to conduct such activities. The first level of response will generally be the responsible party (RP), followed by local government agencies, followed by State agencies when local capabilities are exceeded. When incident response is beyond the capability of the State response, US EPA or USCG is authorized to take response measures deemed necessary to protect the public health or welfare or the environment from discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants. The need for Federal response is based on evaluation by the Federal OSC.

USCG has three ACPs that cover, in part, how to respond to an oil or hazardous substance spill in the State of Alaska. This includes the identification, prioritization, and cleanup strategies for sensitive areas; and identification of contractors and equipment. While US EPA has chosen to combine the inland area into one ACP. The USCG and EPA's ACPs are separate documents, which are compatible with and may be used in conjunction with this RCP for spills that impact both the inland and coastal zones.

The RCP, when implemented in conjunction with other provisions of the NCP, shall be adequate to remove a worst-case discharge and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge.

H. RESPONSE SYSTEM AND POLICIES

1. National Response System

The National Response System (NRS) was developed to coordinate all government agencies with responsibility for environmental protection in a focused response strategy for immediate and effective cleanup of oil or hazardous substance discharges. The NRS is a three-tiered response and preparedness mechanism composed of the National Response Team (NRT), the Alaska Regional Response Team (RRT), and Area Committees. The NRS supports the pre-designated FOSC in coordinating national, regional, and local government agencies, industry, and the responsible party during responses.

The NRS supports the FOSC under the direction of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's federal removal authority. The FOSC plans and coordinates response strategies with support from the NRT, RRT, and responsible parties, as necessary, to supply personnel, equipment, and scientific support to complete an immediate and effective response to oil spills and hazardous substance discharges.

NRS and the Unified Command: The NRS is designed to support the FOSC and facilitate responses to a discharge or threatened discharge of oil and/or hazardous substances. The NRS is used for all spills, including a Spill of National Significance (SONS). When appropriate, the NRS is designed to incorporate a unified command and control support mechanism consisting of the FOSC, SOS, Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC), and the responsible party's incident commander. A unified command establishes a forum for open, frank discussions on problems that must be addressed by the parties with primary responsibility for oil and hazardous

substance discharge removal. A unified command helps to ensure a coordinated, effective response is carried out and all parties' needs are considered. The FOSC has ultimate authority during a response and will exert this authority only if other members of the unified command are not present or are unable to reach consensus within a reasonable time frame.

During hazardous substance release responses, local agencies usually assume a leading role and provide an LOSC to serve on the Unified Command. The LOSC will serve as the Incident Commander as long as there is a threat to public health and safety. Once this threat is nullified, the LOSC may continue to serve as a member of the Unified Command if local resources are involved to maintain jurisdictional interest over the response. During responses to oil spills outside their immediate jurisdiction, local agencies are not usually involved as part of the Unified Command. Local communities may provide a Community Emergency Coordinator to serve on the Regional Stakeholder Committee (RSC) and interact with the Unified Command through the Liaison Officer. For additional guidance on the Regional Stakeholder Committees, reference respective Area Contingency Plan.

It is important to note that LOSCs should be properly trained to coordinate emergency responses involving hazardous substances to ensure public safety and minimize contamination spreading. The ACPs contains training guidelines for LEPCs to help community planners understand state and federal training requirements.

When a Unified Command is used, a Joint Operations Center and Joint Information Center shall be established.

a. National Response Team (NRT)

The NRT's membership consists of fifteen federal agencies with responsibilities, interests, and expertise in various aspects of emergency pollution responses. The EPA serves as chair and the Coast Guard serves as vice-chair of the NRT, except when activated for a specific incident. The NRT is primarily a national planning, policy, and coordination body and does not respond directly to incidents. The NRT provides policy guidance prior to an incident and assistance during an incident when requested by an FOSC via a Regional Response Team (RRT). NRT assistance usually takes the form of technical advice, access to additional resources and equipment, or coordination with other RRTs.

b. Regional Response Team (RRT)

There are thirteen RRT's, one for each of the ten federal regions in the continental U.S., plus the Caribbean, Alaska, and the Pacific Basin. Each RRT has federal and state representation. The EPA and the Coast Guard co-chair RRTs. Like the NRT, RRTs are planning, policy and coordinating bodies, and do not respond directly to incidents.

c. Planning and Preparedness Functions of the RRT.

Review regional pollution emergency response operations and equipment readiness to ensure adequacy of regional planning and coordination for combating discharges of oil and hazardous substances.

Develop procedures to promote coordination of federal, state, and local governments, industry groups, and private organizations to respond to pollution incidents.

Provide information to the NRT on research requirements.

Maintain a readiness posture to respond to significant discharges of oil or other hazardous substances.

Recommend National Contingency Plan revisions to the NRT based on observations of response operations.

Recommend changes to the regional response organization, as needed.

Revise the RCP, as needed.

Evaluate the preparedness of participating agencies and the effectiveness of ACPs for the federal response to discharges and releases.

d. Response and Coordination Functions of the RRT.

Monitor and evaluate reports generated by the FOSC, ensuring their completeness. Based on this evaluation, the RRT may recommend a course of action in combating a discharge.

Assist the FOSC in acquiring and employing response resources from Federal, State, and local governments and private agencies. Provide technical assistance for preparedness to the response community.

Coordinate all Federal public information activities with the FOSC and act as the focal point for information transfer between the FOSC and the NRT to minimize or prevent dissemination of spurious or incomplete information.

Submit Pollution Reports (POLREPs) to the NRT as determined necessary by the appropriate Co-Chair.

e. Roles/Responsibilities of Federal RRT Member Agencies

The roles and responsibilities of RRT member agencies are described below. Included are each agency's resources and types of assistance that may be provided to the FOSC. Each agency provides one member and at least one alternate member to the RRT.

f. The Department of Agriculture (USDA):

Provides expertise in managing agriculture, forest, and wilderness areas. The Soil Conservation Service can be helpful in predicting effects of pollutants on soil and their movements over and through soil. The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) has responsibility for certain federal lands. The USFS can provide local knowledge about communications, logistics, contractors, and equipment availability. They also have in-house radio communications, field housing, and air, land, and water transportation capability within their areas.

g. The Department of Commerce (DOC):

Through National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), provides support to the NRT, RRT, and FOSC with respect to living marine resources for which they have management authority, including marine fisheries, marine mammals, and certain endangered species. They provide meteorological, hydrologic, ice and oceanographic data for marine, coastal, and certain inland waters; tide and current information; charts and maps; and satellite imagery. In response to requests from the FOSC, NOAA provides on-scene scientific assistance for releases in coastal and marine areas through the regional Scientific Support Coordinator (SSC). (See ACPs for further SSC information.) NOAA acts on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce as a federal trustee for living and non-living natural resources in coastal and marine areas. Resources of concern to NOAA include all life stages, wherever they occur, of fishery resources of the exclusive economic zone and continental shelf; anadromous and catadromous species throughout their ranges; endangered and threatened species and marine mammals for which NOAA is responsible; tidal wetlands and other ecosystems supporting these living marine resources; and resources of National Marine Sanctuaries and Estuarine Research Reserves. For resources in coastal waters and anadromous fish streams, NOAA may be a co-trustee with the Department of the Interior, other federal land managing agencies, and possible Indian tribes, as well as the affected State. Other DOC resources and support that can be provided are described below:

- Through the **National Weather Service (NWS)**, DOC can provide information on the current and predicted climatological and meteorological conditions at the scene of a significant spill. They can provide hydro meteorological observations and forecasts, satellite imagery, and use of the NWS communications network and special-purpose aircraft. Site-specific forecasts are available to assist aircraft and ship operations or to provide real-time weather data for pollutant trajectory analyses. Weather Service Forecast Offices (WSFO) responsible for this region are located in Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks.
- Through the **National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS)**, DOC can provide satellite imagery of coastal regions. Data buoys can be tracked through the use of the NIMBUS F Satellite. NESDIS can also provide climatological data on marine weather, oceanic conditions, and water column characteristics.
- The **National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS)** provides a broad variety of biological and oceanographic services, which can address the impact of spill contaminants and cleanup operations on marine organisms and the marine ecosystem. Such services include population assessments to determine mortalities, laboratory facilities for specific contaminant impact at sub-lethal levels on marine organisms, and a nationally recognized group of marine pathologists. The regional office maintains extensive contacts with the commercial fishing industry, marine recreational interest, and state fisheries agencies. Chemists and toxicologists may be consulted on properties and toxic potential of various hydrocarbon contaminants to provide information on marine fisheries, marine mammals, and certain endangered species to assist in identifying resources at risk and thus determine areas requiring priority

protection. Regional personnel alert fishermen to oil slicks and other contamination hazards that may adversely affect fishing operations or equipment.

h. Department of Defense (DOD):

Provides representatives from the Alaskan Command and the U.S. Army Engineer District, Alaska to the RRT. Resources and assistance available from DOD agencies are outlined below.

- The **U.S. Army and U.S. Air Force** have various military facilities, vehicles, equipment, and in some cases, aircraft that can be made available in the event of critical incidents. In addition, construction-related equipment may be locally available.
- The **U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)** can provide expertise in all disciplines of engineering. USACE can provide assistance in the areas of dredging, surveying, supply vessels, and manpower. Their expertise can also be used for clearing channels and locating obstructions. The USACE also has authority for emergency removal of obstructions to navigation. Activation of USACE resources in support of an RRT activity would be in the form of a written mission assignment that outlines the parameters of work to be done and estimates dollar authority to accomplish the mission.
- The **U.S. Navy (USN)** is the federal agent most knowledgeable and experienced in ship salvage, shipboard damage control, and diving. The USN has an extensive array of specialized equipment and personnel available for use in these areas as well as for open sea pollution incidents.

i. Department of Energy (DOE):

DOE is the responsible agency for Federal radiological monitoring and assessment activities. The DOE maintains national and regional coordination offices as points of access to Federal radiological emergency assistance. Requests for federal radiological monitoring and assessment assistance will generally be directed to the appropriate DOE radiological assistance Regional Coordinating Office.

j. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

HHS is responsible for coordinating direct and indirect assistance for chemical spills and emergencies in which there is a potential or actual threat to the public's health. Such assistance may include health related field guidance and coordinating access to toxicology databases for health and medical data. Coordination of requests for biological sampling and testing and recommendations for environmental testing may also be provided.

During an emergency, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator may call upon HHS to provide consultation and advice on whether potential or real threats to human health exist. HHS response capabilities include but are not limited to:

- Reviewing available background information on the incident and with the assistance of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Agency for Toxic Substances and

Disease Registry (ATSDR) and the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) estimating the potential for human health exposure to hazardous substances.

- While on-site and in consultation with other health agencies, recommending any additional environmental sampling or monitoring procedures needed to define extent of exposure, including identification of persons at high risk or particularly high exposure.
- Activating CDC's Emergency Response Coordination Group to access toxicological databases, maintained by the CDC and the National Library of Medicine.
- In consultation with CDC and ATSDR, providing advice concerning evacuation or other preventive measures.
- Estimating the potential for toxic contamination of the food chain.
- In consultation with NOAA and ATSDR, outlining potential pathways to human populations based upon soil kinetics and contamination, wind direction, aquifer contamination, and/or food chain involvement.
- Obtaining and reviewing information regarding potential human illness associated with the incident.
- Investigating health complaints reported by residents.
- Coordinating appropriate health response with federal, state and local health agencies and the private medical community.
- Providing advice and assistance as required by the FOSC on health matters in community and media relations.

k. Department of the Interior (DOI)

Manages approximately half of the lands in Alaska as well as certain fish and wildlife species and national programs designed to document and protect cultural and natural resources of national significance. Within DOI, individual bureaus and offices have specific responsibilities and capabilities as described below:

The **Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (OEPC)** oversees and coordinates DOI preparedness and response activities for oil discharges, hazardous substances releases, natural disasters, and terrorism incidents affecting, or potentially affecting, DOI trust resources, and oversees compliance with federal, state and local environmental laws, directives, and requirements. OEPC activities include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Serves as the DOI representative to the standing and incident-specific Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT).
- Serves as the chairperson for the ARRT Wildlife Protection Committee; the ARRT Cultural Resources Committee; the Pribilof Islands Wildlife Protection Contacts; and the Sensitive Areas Working Groups for each of the four ACPs.
- Provides the DOI representative to the ARRT Science and Technology Committee, Places of Refuge Subcommittee, and other ARRT committees and work groups, as appropriate.
- Serves as the DOI point of contact for preparedness training and exercises, conveying information to appropriate DOI bureaus and offices.
- Serves as the DOI point of contact for Federal OSC notification of oil discharges and hazardous substance releases and subsequent reports.

- Notifies appropriate DOI bureaus and offices of discharges and releases and disseminates situation reports and other information.
- Coordinates DOI preparedness and response-related activities, as appropriate, with DOI bureaus and offices.
- Provides incident-specific information to the Federal OSC on DOI resources at risk and any requirements associated with responses affecting DOI resources (e.g., special use permits).
- Provides consolidated DOI input to Federal OSCs on requests for in-situ burning, dispersant use, and/or places of refuge decision-making.
- Provides technical assistance to Federal OSCs on historic properties protection, including implementation of the Alaska Implementation Guidelines for Federal On-Scene Coordinators for the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during an Emergency Response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan (Alaska Implementation Guidelines).
- Monitors Federal OSC Historic Properties Specialist activities, following implementation of the Alaska Implementation Guidelines.

The **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)** has management authority for, and expertise on National Wildlife Refuges, anadromous fisheries on Federal lands, migratory birds, sea otters, walrus, polar bears, and specifically-designated threatened and endangered species and their critical habitats. FWS authorizes and monitors response operations associated with deterring, capturing, handling, transporting, treating, and releasing wildlife species for which FWS has management authority. FWS also provides expertise on subsistence and cultural resources and provides expertise on proposed spill response strategies that may impact their trust resources.

The **Bureau of Land Management (BLM)** is responsible for certain federally managed Public lands and minerals; has management responsibilities associated with the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System and maintains official Federal land status and title records.

The **National Park Service (NPS)** manages National Park System Units; administers the National Historic Landmark and the National Natural Landmark programs; and provides historical and archaeological expertise.

The **Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)** is responsible for providing input to response activities affecting Native allotment lands and trust town site lots; and identifies and evaluates selected Native historical places and cemetery sites.

The **Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE)** is responsible for permitting and regulating oil and gas exploration and development on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and for pollution prevention and response preparedness for all offshore oil and gas exploration and development, including activities on State of Alaska submerged lands. BSEE is also responsible for abatement activities from OCS facilities. (See Part 1.E.4 of this plan for additional information.)

The **U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)** provides expertise on natural hazards; geologic, hydrologic, and geochemical resources; ground and surface water properties; and biological resources.

l. Department of Justice (DOJ):

Through the U.S. Attorney, provides legal advice concerning questions arising from discharges, releases, and Federal agency responses.

m. Department of Labor (DOL):

Through the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), provides advice, guidance, and assistance regarding hazards to persons involved in removal or control of oil or chemical spills. The OSHA representative to the ARRT has responsibility to determine when fewer than 24 hours of HAZWOPER training is required.

n. Department of State (DOS):

Will lead in developing joint international contingency plans. It will help to coordinate an international response when pollution incidents international boundaries or involve foreign flag vessels. Additionally, DOS will coordinate requests for assistance from foreign governments and offer U.S. proposals for conducting research at incidents that occur off other countries.

o. Department of Homeland Security (DHS):

On behalf of DHS, the U.S. Coast Guard provides pre-designated FOSCs for the coastal zone and chairs the RRT when it is activated during a coastal zone response. The Coast Guard provides representatives to the RRT when activated for inland spills. In the coastal zone, the Coast Guard will ensure the NCP is effectively and efficiently implemented with optimum coordination among Federal agencies and will recommend changes in the Plan as necessary. For an inland zone response, the Coast Guard provides technical expertise and resources relative to environmental protection and mitigation during periods of RRT activation. The Coast Guard offers expertise in marine environmental protection, port safety and security, marine law enforcement, ship navigation and construction, and the manning, operation, and safety of vessels and marine facilities. For the purpose of planned RRT meetings, the Coast Guard co-chairs the ARRT with the EPA.

The Coast Guard maintains facilities, vessels, aircraft, and vehicles, which can be used for command, control, and surveillance of pollution incidents in coastal areas. The USCG also maintains Special Forces and teams including staffing the National Response Center (NRC), the National Strike Force (NSF), the Coast Guard District Response Group (DRG), the Coast Guard District Response Advisory Team (DRAT), and the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT). See ACPs for further discussion of these Special Forces.

p. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

The EPA co-chairs the ARRT and provides pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) for the inland zone. When an incident-specific ARRT is activated during inland responses, EPA chairs the RRT, as indicated in the NCP. The EPA provides a representative to the RRT when activated for a coastal spill. The EPA provides technical expertise and resources available within the agency to the FOSC relative to environmental protection and mitigation during periods of activation. This expertise can address environmental effects of oil discharges or releases of

hazardous substance releases and environmental control techniques. Additionally, the EPA can provide legal expertise on interpretation of CERCLA and other environmental statutes.

The Alaska Operations Office in Anchorage has monitoring and sampling equipment, and minor containment, cleanup and decontamination equipment for use should an incident occur. EPA maintains Level A & Level B response capabilities. During major inland spills, additional personnel resources and equipment will be obtained from contractors in Anchorage, Alaska and Seattle, Washington; Region X personnel located in Seattle, Washington, the State of Alaska, federal and military sources in Alaska, industry, municipalities, and local contractors.

EPA resources available through the Alaska Operations Office are:

- Sample analysis performed by the EPA laboratory in Seattle, Washington, or at commercial laboratories in the Pacific Northwest and specialty laboratories throughout the U.S.
- Environmental effects monitoring and advice to the FOSC on the use of chemical dispersants: The EPA will coordinate scientific interest for on-scene research and provide lab facilities.
- Aerial photography over-flights for inland spills: The EPA has pre-established arrangements for rapid acquisition of commercial aircraft for aerial photographic services, including rapid processing.
- Oil/hazardous substance disposal sites: The EPA Region X office maintains necessary liaisons with state and local governments to assist the FOSC in identifying suitable disposal sites for oil/hazardous substances recovered during a spill response.
- The EPA maintains Special Forces to assist OSCs, including the Environmental Response Team (ERT) based in Edison, New Jersey; the Radiological Emergency Response Team (RERT) based in Las Vegas, Nevada and Montgomery, Alabama; the National Decontamination Team based in Cincinnati, Ohio. The EPA also maintains contractor services through the Superfund Technical Assistance and Response Team (START) and the Emergency and Rapid Response Services (ERRS) contracts. Currently there are START teams in Anchorage, Alaska with additional support from Seattle, Washington, and the ERRS contractor, based in Seattle, Washington has active subcontracts with Alaska-based companies. The Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data Systems (OHMTADS) is accessible by EPA. The EPA has also entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with the State of Alaska regarding spill prevention and response (See Part 4 of this plan).

q. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

FEMA provides coordination, as needed, to support other agencies with primary assignments stated in subsections (1) through (13) of this section (e.g., communications, public affairs, mitigation, off-site or interagency coordination).

FEMA assists the FOSC to execute authority vested in the President in Section 104(a) of CERCLA to the extent it requires permanent relocation of residents, businesses, and community facilities or temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals not otherwise provided for.

FEMA will advise and assist the FOSC in determining the need for and coordination with the Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO) regarding declaration of a major disaster or emergency under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Recovery Act (P.L. 93-288).

In the event the Federal Response Plan (FRP) has been or is anticipated to be activated for a concurrent radiological or other technological emergency, natural disaster, or other cause, FEMA will advise and assist the FOSC or RRT to coordinate with the FCO under the FRP.

r. General Services Administration (GSA).

GSA joined the Alaska Regional Response Team in 1991 to provide administrative and resource support during emergency responses. A Memorandum of Understanding between GSA, EPA, and DOT is presently nearing the signature stage at the national level. GSA is very experienced in providing disaster support to FEMA under the FRP and will provide similar support under this RCP.

GSA is able to provide space, telecommunications, and supplies and services. First priority is given to current inventory in the Federal system, but expeditious procurement under emergency conditions is also available.

Examples of resources that can be provided include offices, warehouses, travel trailers, furniture, office supplies, chemical suits, computers, telecommunications equipment, and contracting officers for local purchases.

Transportation of goods can be arranged either separately or in conjunction with DOT.

When regional resources are insufficient, national and international sources of supply can be rapidly accessed.

Coordination between the ARRT and GSA occurs through the GSA Regional Emergency Coordinator located in San Francisco. GSA has field offices located in the State of Alaska that can provide immediate assistance.

Unlike most federal agencies, GSA relies on industrial funding for nearly its entire budget and does not have funds available to charge for later reimbursement. Therefore, before support can be provided, a fund cite must be given to GSA and/or bills must be sent directly to the requesting organization.

s. Roles and Responsibilities of the State of Alaska:

The Governor of Alaska has designated the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) as the lead State agency representative to the ARRT. ADEC ensures the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) is apprised of ARRT activities and ARRT activities are coordinated

with the SERC. ADEC also represents and coordinates ARRT involvement of various other State, borough, and municipal organizations.

ADEC provides the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for oil or hazardous substance incidents in accordance with this RCP.

ADEC has various functions, capabilities, and resources before and during pollution incidents, including:

- Planning and preparedness for oil and hazardous substance discharges.
- Maintaining and making proper disbursements from the Response Fund.
- Maintaining a current listing of available containment and cleanup equipment.
- Providing on-scene oversight of all cleanup activities and coordinating technical expertise concerning the biological impact of probable or existing discharges.
- Conducting spill cleanup.
- Determining and approving locations to be used as pollutant disposal sites.
- Pre-planning and evaluating/approving applications for: dispersant use, biological additives, in situ burning, and other oil spill control agents for the State of Alaska. (See Part 3 for additional details).
- Providing notification of a hazardous material incident to appropriate State, local, and federal agencies.
- Providing a Public Information Officer (PIO) who compiles and disseminates media releases.
- Arranging for emergency hazardous substance response with private contractors.

2. Response Policy

a. National Response Policy

Section 4201 of OPA 90 amended Subsection (c) of Section 311 of the FWPCA, and requires the Federal OSC to "in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and any appropriate ACP, ensure effective and immediate removal of a discharge of oil or hazardous substance:

- into or onto navigable waters;
- on adjoining shorelines to navigable waters;
- into or onto exclusive economic zone waters; or
- that may affect natural resources belonging to, pertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States."

In carrying out these functions, the FOSC may:

- remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge, and mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of a discharge, at any time;
- direct or monitor all Federal, State, and private actions to remove a discharge; and
- recommend to the Commandant that a vessel discharging or threatening to discharge, be removed and, if necessary, destroyed."

If the discharge or substantial threat of discharge of oil or hazardous substance is of such size or character as to be a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States (including but not limited to fish, shellfish, wildlife, other natural resources, and the public and private beaches and shorelines of the United States), the OSC shall direct all federal, State, and private actions to remove the discharge or to mitigate or prevent the threat of the discharge.

In carrying out this policy, the FOSC may use alternative techniques, countermeasures, or procedures consistent with provisions of the National Contingency Plan and this plan.

b. State Response Policy

State government has broad statutory authority to protect human health and the environment by overseeing responses. Furthermore, the State is required to maintain an independent response capability for those incidents where the responsible party is unknown, requests assistance, or fails to respond adequately. The Legal authorities are found in section 1.3 of this document. 18 AAC 75.320 contains the criteria by which the State determines the adequacy of response.

State law pre-designates ADEC as the State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) for all spill responses. The State uses an incident command system (ICS) for spill response, and also clarifies the roles of all parties involved to ensure a coordinated approach to spill containment and cleanup. The ACPs describes the response role of the SOSC when the spiller is unknown or the spiller fails to adequately clean up the discharge.

State statute designates ADEC as the lead agency for State spill responses. ADEC has authority to assume control of containment and cleanup on behalf of the State when the SOSC determines that the spiller is unknown, or is not performing adequately.

State response roles fall into three general categories.

- **OVERSIGHT:** The State assumes an oversight role for every spill. State response activities will be limited to oversight when the SOSC determines the spiller, or Responsible Party, (RP) is responding adequately to a spill, and the spiller neither requests nor needs supplemental assistance.

In the oversight mode, ADEC and other State agencies ensure the spiller properly manages initial response (containment), cleanup, disposal of contaminated debris, and ensures environmental restoration is acceptable to the State, local jurisdictions and public. In its oversight capacity, ADEC may issue emergency orders directing the RP to take specific actions. In addition, ADEC is responsible for documenting, enforcing, and recovering damages, including spill-related costs.

The number of State agencies involved in oversight depends on the spill size and complexity. If there is no federal response jurisdiction (and thus no Unified Command or FOSC present), Federal Trustee agencies may be involved along with state agencies under the coordination of the SOSC. Overseeing containment and cleanup of a large spill, for example, could trigger the mobilization of all State agencies, described later in this section.

- **SUPPLEMENTAL AUGMENTATION:** In addition to performing its oversight duties, the State may augment the responsible party's efforts and/or the Federal government. Supplemental assistance may take the form of technical advice and/or adding State cleanup resources to combat a spill. The timely containment and cleanup of large spills may require the RP to tap all available resources and expertise, including the State's.
- **TAKEOVER:** The State assumes command of containment, control and cleanup operations. The SOSC will command mobilization and deployment of all State resources. In cleanup mode, the State either participates in cleanup efforts, or assumes overall command. If the SOSC determines the RP's cleanup activities are inadequate, or an RP cannot be located, the State may assume command of the cleanup (if Federal jurisdiction is not an issue). ADEC will either deploy its own cleanup resources, or contract much of the actual cleanup, and focus its efforts on oversight and technical assistance.

c. Individual State Agencies

Office of the Governor. The Governor may declare a disaster emergency if a disaster (AS 26.23.900) has occurred, is imminent, or is threatened. The Office of the Governor is responsible for coordinating agency efforts, and resolving disputes between agencies. The Office of the Governor does the following:

- Provides extra agency funding for emergencies.
- Responds to press inquiries.
- Controls video documentation and dissemination to the press.
- Determines if a Federal Disaster Declaration is warranted. If so, forwards a request for a Federal Disaster Declaration to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for processing.
- Provides a liaison with local governments in major spills.
- Controls access to the Disaster Relief Fund.

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC). The ADEC is responsible for preventing and abating pollution to water, land, and air, and for leading the State's oil and hazardous substance spill response.

ADEC Spill Prevention and Response Division

The Spill Prevention and Response (SPAR) Division of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation is responsible for preventing oil and hazardous substance releases. In the event of spills or releases, the SPAR Division will be prepared to minimize impact on lives, property, and the environment by responding decisively to secure, contain, and remove such discharges in accordance with the National Contingency Plan, this plan, and the applicable ACP. Included in SPAR's mission is planning and response coordination with federal and State agencies, local governments, and local responders.

Independent Spill Response Capability

The Legislature charged ADEC with developing a response capability independent of industry, local and federal capabilities. ADEC currently maintains a response team in three regions: Southeast, Central, and Northern Alaska (see Figure 2). As discussed in the ACPs, ADEC personnel respond with three area response teams for small (Type 4) incidents, larger (Type 2-3) situations, and Type 1 incidents, which require Statewide Response Team activation.

The extent of ADEC's response depends on local resources, circumstances concerning the responsible party, and the degree of public health and environmental risk. Spills may occur beyond the jurisdictional boundaries of local response entities, so response may automatically default to the responsible party, federal government, and ADEC.

ADEC has staffing, equipment, and contractor resources to contain and mitigate most oil and hazardous substances releases. The department has policies to deploy resources based on National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) guidelines for all Levels of Hazardous Material Response.

In addition to spill response duties, ADEC personnel are responsible for the following: reviewing industry contingency plans, reviewing industry's maintenance and training records, conducting readiness drills, and conducting facility inspections to gauge industry spill prevention, preparedness, and response capabilities.

Nearshore Response Resources

The ADEC has pre-positioned nearshore response resources, including skimmers, containment boom, and storage capability in several locations throughout the state. More information about the State's Nearshore Operations Response Strategy (NORS) is available on the State's NORS website at <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/star-manual/>.

Information on the State's forward deployed response resources is available on the Department's Local Response asset website at <http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/local-response/>.

The strategy for nearshore response is to identify the optimum array of equipment that would be used in conjunction with local vessels-of-opportunity to respond, contain, control, or cleanup orphan spills or oil spills that escape a primary containment effort and threaten nearshore coastal resources. The plan is designed to establish methods for developing nearshore strike teams within the State. These teams will consist of local individuals and owners of vessels of opportunity.

Local Response Resources

The ADEC is continuing to develop community response agreements with municipalities and/or boroughs, which would provide for reimbursement of local costs for containment and cleanup of oil or hazardous substances as authorized under State law. Under AS 46.08.070(c) and 46.09.030, the department may reimburse a municipality for actual expenses, other than normal operating expenses, incurred in the abatement of a release or threatened release of oil or a hazardous substance if the municipality has entered into an agreement with the Commissioner.

In addition, under AS 29.60.510 and 560, grants are available to communities through the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development.

Additionally, the ADEC:

- Is the predesignated SOSC and, for State-managed cleanups, serves as the Incident Commander.
- Coordinates all State activities and represents the State's position on all spills.
- Monitors adequacy of response.
- Defines containment and cleanup parameters.
- Assumes command if responsible party's effort is inadequate or if the responsible party is unknown and jurisdiction remains with the State.
- Receives initial notification of the spill.
- Activates the State's spill response system, as necessary, including notification of other State agencies.
- Provides local emergency responders with technical assistance and advises on necessary protective actions.
- Coordinates all State actions with the Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT) and the incident command system.
- Advises and assists local emergency responders.
- Attempts to locate the source and cause of the spill.
- Identifies the responsible party.
- Determines the nature, amount and location of the spill.
- Activates the State Response Fund and contracts for cleanup, as needed.
- Evaluates the environmental and public health implications of the spill and identifies priority areas for protection and cleanup in consultation with other State and federal agencies.
- Provides advice and approves the responsible party's preferred methods of containment, abatement and cleanup.
- Provides liaison with federal agencies, local governments, adjacent countries, other States, the private sector and the public as needed.
- Coordinates public information.
- Collects and analyzes water, soil, vegetation or tissue samples for response, cleanup and damage assessment.
- Works with industry to ensure cleanup is done to specified standards.
- Provides advice and approves the responsible party's potential interim debris storage sites.
- Provides advice, approves the responsible party's potential disposal sites and/or methods, and ensures contaminated materials are disposed of appropriately.
- Pursues enforcement actions.
- Assesses environmental damages.
- Provides logistical support to State and local agencies.
- Documents all aspects of the incident and subsequent response for cost-recovery, enforcement, response enhancement, and prevention.
- Coordinates State permitting with the Department of Fish and Game (Habitat Division) and the Department of Natural Resources, when applicable.
- Tracks and predicts spill movements.

- Maintains liaison with fishermen's organizations and citizen's advisory groups for local knowledge, including weather patterns, currents, travel, logistics, and communications.
- Issues and enforces permits for waste disposal, open burning, wastewater discharge, and incineration.
- Issues permits and monitors scientific studies in "set aside" areas (i.e. untreated areas impacted by oil spills), or issues permits for experimental oil discharges for research.
- Denies or approves applications to the ARRT for use of dispersants, bioremediation agents, or other chemicals.
- Supports, advises, and monitors local response efforts.
- Administers term contracts for cleanup contractors on unknown origin or inadequate spill responses.
- Analyzes samples to determine the responsible party for unknown or spills of disputed origin.
- Serves as the final State authority for cleanup standards.
- Conducts spill drills.
- Recovers the State's costs from the responsible party.
- Ensures the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) is apprised of ARRT activities.

Authorities:

AS 46.03.740-865, AS 46.04.010-210, AS 46.08.005-080, AS 46.09.010-070.

Alaska Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs, Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (ADMVA/DHSEM). The ADMVA/DHSEM prepares the State Emergency Operations Plan, which addresses all-hazards disaster response, and coordinates the State's disaster operations organization. When a spill results from a natural disaster, the ADEC will manage the spill response, but the spill response will be part of a larger overall disaster response managed by the State Coordinating Officer as appointed by the Governor. See Part 4 of this plan for the existing Memorandum of Agreement between ADMVA/DHSEM and ADEC, and for the MOA regarding peacetime radiation response.

The ADMVA/DHSEM:

- Operates the State's Emergency Operations Center (SEOC).
- Coordinates and provides logistics support during disaster emergencies including communications, air, ground and water transportation support, equipment and supplies, facilities, fuel and food, and assists with these functions for smaller spills at the request of the SOSC.
- May establish emergency response depots.
- May establish a response corps.
- Maintains the Alaska Emergency Operations Plan.
- Participates and oversees the development of local and inter-jurisdictional disaster plans.
- Maintains a roster of trained persons skilled in disaster prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery.
- Provides direct support to local communities in declared emergencies, including spills.

Authorities: AS 26.23, Alaska Disaster Act

Alaska Department of Natural Resources (ADNR). ADNR manages and controls State-owned lands and water including uplands, tide lands and submerged lands to the three-mile territorial limit and resources therein. ADNR is also responsible for the preservation and protection of historic sites and the management of State parks and recreation areas. The ADNR:

- Identifies sensitive resource protection priorities such as important public use and recreation areas, lease sites, anchorage sites, cultural sites, etc. Identifying and designating priority protection sites is done through membership and participation in an Area Committee.
- Identifies land ownership, status, and relevant land use plan policies.
- Provides mapping and data management services.
- Advises on resource protection priorities, protection measures, cleanup actions, disposal sites and restoration standards on affected State lands and resources. Identification and protection priority setting is through membership and participation on the ARRT Science and Technology Committee.
- Issues new authorizations and monitors existing authorizations for use of state lands and waters, tidelands, submerged lands, state parks and archaeological activities.
- Issues and enforces permits for cleanup, monitoring and other activities on State lands, including intertidal and submerged lands.
- Issues permits for boom and boom anchors, mooring buoys, and scientific and experimental studies associated with oil spill response on State lands and tidelands.
- Assists the ARRT through participation in the ARRT Cultural Resources Work Group and in implementing and updating the "Alaska Implementation Guidelines for Federal On-Scene Coordinators for the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during an Emergency Response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan," which includes developing and participating in appropriate historic properties training and exercises.
- Provides consultation in accordance with the Alaska Historic Properties Protection Guidelines, through the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) following a spill or release where a Federal OSC activates a Historic Properties Specialist (HPS) in accordance with Alaska implementation guidelines for protecting historic properties (see Part 5 and Appendix V of this plan). In spills or discharges where there is no Federal OSC, the SHPO will provide information on historic properties protection to the State OSC.
- Evaluates and documents impacts on State lands, waters and resources in cooperation with other state, federal, and local agencies.
- Provides logistical, equipment and personnel support including field monitors as necessary to support the response, and to ensure the protection of State resources. Provides DNR Division of Forestry personnel as available to assist in managing the Unified Command's ICS structure during Type 1 incidents.
- Co-manages (with ADF&G) State refuges, sanctuaries, and critical habitat areas.
- Manages common carrier pipelines through the State Pipeline Coordinator's office.
- Issues and manages oil, gas, geothermal, coal leases, and mining claims.

Authorities:

AS 38.04.005, 38.04.060-065, 38.05.035, 38.05.850, 38.05.180, 38.35, 41.15.010-070, 41.21.020, 41.35.010-240 (supplemented by Chapter 16 of the Alaska Administrative Code)
National Historic Preservation Act (16 USC 470, as implemented via 36 CFR 800)

Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G). The ADF&G is responsible for protecting, managing, and enhancing Alaska's fish, wildlife, and aquatic plant resources. The ADF&G:

- Notifies ADEC and local emergency response personnel, if first on-scene.
- Responds to incidents where fish and wildlife resources, habitat, or harvest activities may be affected, or when requested by the Incident Commander or SOSC.
- Advises SOSC on sensitive species, habitats, and subsistence, recreational and commercial harvest activities, including commercial and recreational fishing advisories and closures.
- Advises SOSC on resource protection priorities and measures, cleanup actions, disposal sites and restoration standards.
- Provides logistical support, equipment and personnel for spill response monitoring.
- Coordinates with FWS and NMFS to implement ARRT- approved Wildlife Protection Guidelines (section 2.5.2 of this plan and ACPs) as appropriate.
- Regulates and monitors activities: in State game refuges, sanctuaries, and critical habitat; and operations that could block fish passage or affect anadromous waters.
- Enforces Title 16 (Fish and Game) Statutes.
- Issues fish habitat permits, fish and wildlife collection permits, and special area permits.
- Regulates and manages harvest activities and State-operated hatcheries.
- Conducts test fisheries for oil contamination potential.
- Collects samples of subsistence foods to evaluate human health implications in coordination with ADEC, DHHS, and local communities.
- Documents all ADF&G spill response, cleanup, resource management, damage assessment, and restoration activities, with associated costs.

Authorities: AS 16.05.841, AS 16.05.871, AS 16.20

Department of Public Safety (ADPS). The ADPS protects life, property, and fish and wildlife. The ADPS:

- Provides law enforcement support including the following: traffic and crowd control; site security; evidence handling, collection, and storage; criminal investigations; site security; coordination with the coroner, identifying deceased individuals, and notifying next-of-kin, when necessary.
- Performs search and rescue operations beyond of the spill area. The department does not have equipment or training to conduct SAR operations within the spill area if the area is contaminated by vapors, liquids on the ground, or other hazardous materials. The Operations Section should coordinate SAR operations within the spill area with technical expertise provided by ADPS.
- Coordinates State fire defense resources for urban structural fires, hazardous material incidents, and marine firefighting.
- Conducts criminal investigations associated with of spills, including drug and alcohol testing, sabotage, and arson.
- Serves search and inspection warrants to assist agencies.

- Protects State equipment.
- Responds to possible increases in crime, domestic violence, substance abuse, etc., as a result of transient population increases and spill-related stress.
- Monitors and enforces commercial fisheries closures and other fish and game emergency harvest regulations resulting from spills.
- Coordinates use of ADPS vessels to assist with agency response.

Authorities: AS 18.65.080, AS 18.65.090, AS 18.60.120

Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development. (ADCCED). The ADCCED coordinates State activities that affect communities and regions. This includes industries potentially affected by adverse publicity, especially the tourism and seafood industries, through the Division of Tourism and Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. The ADCCED:

- Assists affected communities to identify needs and response strategies.
- Acts as a liaison between affected communities and State and Federal agencies.
- Collects community-related data and documents social and economic issues and concerns related to spills and response actions.
- Coordinates actions between communities.
- Monitors, coordinates, advocates for, and assists communities with long-term, recovery needs.
- Assesses socioeconomic spill impacts.
- Provides grants to local communities to mitigate impacts from spills and spill response activities.
- Provides technical assistance to local governments seeking reimbursement and socioeconomic damage compensation from spillers.
- Provides assistance, training and funding for community electrical systems and bulk fuel storage and distribution.
- Provides economic development assistance, training, and funding to help communities recover from spills.
- Manages occupational licensing of professionals responding to spills, such as physicians and paramedics.

Authority: AS 44.47.050

Department of Labor and Workforce Development (ADOL). The ADOL administers the Alaska Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Program. The ADOL:

- Mobilizes emergency manpower for essential use.
- Provides oversight of all response activities to ensure the health and safety of all workers.
- Controls industrial hygiene measurements of vapors and aerosols from dispersant or chemical spray operations.
- Investigates spill response accidents.
- Determines safety training standards, including protective clothing and safety gear.
- Inspects cleanup operations to ensure compliance with safety standards.
- Inspects response facilities for compliance with plumbing, electrical and boiler codes.

Department of Health and Social Services (ADHSS). The ADHSS directs and coordinates the State's emergency medical and health services. The ADHSS:

- Evaluates incident implications for public health and welfare.
- Recommends public health and welfare protection methods.
- Arranges for on-scene emergency medical support and victim transport, as necessary.
- Determines availability and condition of health facilities.
- Coordinates public health information.
- Advises on response activities as they relate to public health.
- Collects and analyzes samples to identify human health problems in coordination with ADEC and ADF&G.
- Assesses damages to human health and welfare.
- Responds to disease and sanitation problems caused by overcrowding and stress on facilities and systems.
- Upgrades mental health care facilities in response to possible increases in substance and child abuse.
- Provides disaster psychology services.

Department of Administration (ADOA). The ADOA conducts centralized data processing, accounting, and protection of vital records. The ADOA:

- Authorizes procurement on behalf of the State's emergency response organization.
- Provides emergency management of State employee manpower pool.
- Provides, maintains and repairs, emergency telecommunications, including:
 - o Extra telephone lines and systems
 - o VHF repeater systems and hand-held radios
- Develops streamlined emergency contracting and hiring procedures applicable to responses.

Department of Law (ADLaw). The ADLaw provides legal advice to State agencies and the Governor. The ADLaw:

- Provides legal advice to the SOSC, State ICS sections, and involved State agencies.
- Conducts investigations and directs civil actions.
- Arranges legal documentation systems.
- Provides technical advice on witness interviewing, evidence gathering, storage and handling.
- Coordinates with the SOSC and activates the Environmental Crimes Unit, as necessary, to assist in enforcement issues.

Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOTPF). ADOTPF maintains and operates State transportation facilities including airports, roads, highways, marine highways (ferries), bridges, harbors, and manages most State buildings. The ADOTPF:

- Provides transportation services and maintenance equipment as needed.
- Provides communications between ADOTPF facilities.
- Assesses damages to State transportation facilities and State buildings.
- Provides engineering services as needed.

- Closes State highways and re-routes traffic.
- Provides airport security, firefighting, and safety facilities.
- Provides routine and emergency snow removal.
- Manages the road right-of-way that parallels the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS).
- Operates airports.
- Provides ferries for transport, housing and general logistical support. The response ferry, M/V Kennicott, was placed in service in 1998. The response ferry is equipped with Command Centers for the Operations, Planning, Logistics, and Finance Sections, a Unified Command conference room, and real-time communications with the Governor's Office and U.S. Coast Guard (both in Alaska and in Washington DC). Each Command Center is equipped with its own radio communication system. There is a decontamination station below the car deck for responders returning from the field, a floating dock stored on the vessel that can be deployed for smaller vessels to transfer personnel and equipment, and a helicopter pad capable of handling a Coast Guard rescue helicopter or a Bell 206.
- Assesses damage to road and airport pavement from overweight response traffic.
- Issues overweight permits and operates weigh stations for truck logistical support.

University of Alaska. The University of Alaska may provide scientific support to assess damages, cleanup, and restoration effectiveness. Sea Grant offices and staff provide support and information for local response.

d. State Emergency Response Commission and Local Emergency Planning Committees

The **Alaska State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)** was originally established by the Federal Government under the Emergency Planning and Community Planning portion (Title III) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) in 1986. That law gives citizens the right to know what hazardous substances are being used, stored, or manufactured in their communities and encourages them to prepare emergency plans for responding to releases. House Bill 566 passed by the Alaska Legislature during the 1990 session established SERC in State statute and provided funding for implementation. The definition of hazardous substance was broadened to include oil. During the 1994 legislative session, Senate Bill 33 was passed, which requires the SERC to address all hazards in addition to implementing SARA Title III. Senate Bill 33 also requires the SERC to review and make recommendations about all State, inter-jurisdictional and local emergency plans. The primary purpose of this review is to ensure compliance with State and federal requirements.

Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) were also established in State law thru HB 566. LEPCs are appointed by the SERC with responsibilities to develop, in consultation with local communities and industries, the Local Emergency Response Plans (LERPs, also known as Emergency Operations Plans or EOPs).

State law requires LERPs to contain procedures for responding to release of hazardous substances or a release of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances. AS 26.23.075 and Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) set forth general requirements for LERPs.

LERPs must be submitted to the SERC for review. The LEPCs work with communities to prepare local plans. To facilitate coordination, local plans must use an incident command system (ICS) substantially equivalent to the ICS used in this RCP. Initial actions of local responders will be consistent with those described in this plan for all first responders. LEPCs are responsible to ensure a Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) is provided to the Regional Stakeholder Committee (RSC), whenever a Unified Command is utilized.

e. Local Government Roles

Local governments may respond to a spill emergency to protect life and property, and in some cases, assume the role of Incident Commander until the immediate threat to public safety is abated. For example, local government may respond to a fire that results from a spill. After extinguishing the fire and mitigating any threat to public safety, local government will relinquish command to the RP, who would then clean up all oil and hazardous materials. If requested by the RP, local emergency responders may provide supplemental assistance. The SOSOC will serve in an oversight role and provide technical assistance to ensure adequate cleanup.

Local government response does not diminish legal and financial responsibility of the spiller for cleanup.

Initial actions by local governments may include the following:

- Local On-Scene Coordinator
- Notifications
- Initial hazard determination
- Communications
- Lifesaving/rescue/emergency medical care
- Fire fighting
- Security (traffic, crowd control, site perimeter)
- On-Scene liaison with other parties
- Providing public information
- Evacuation
- Shelter

Local governments and citizens play a key role in spill prevention and, in some cases, initial response. Local governments will be closely involved in all areas of the response as it pertains to their jurisdiction and community by providing an LOSC as part of the Unified Command and a Community Emergency Coordinator (when not provided by the LEPC) as part of the Regional Stakeholder Committee. It is important to note that LOSCs should be properly trained to coordinate an emergency response involving the containment and cleanup of hazardous substances to ensure public safety and minimize contaminant spreading. The ACPs contains training guidelines for LEPCs to assist community planners in understanding state and federal training requirements.

Descriptions of local government response policies are found in the four ACPs. The applicable LEPC(s) in each area can provide the appropriate information regarding specific local spill response policies. In the absence of an LEPC, or a response from an LEPC, local government should be consulted.

f. Tribal Government Roles

One or more of the 229 federally recognized tribes in Alaska may be involved in the response to an oil spill or a hazardous substance release. Following an oil spill or hazardous substance release that potentially affects tribal interests, the FOSC will notify appropriate tribes. Appropriate tribal representative(s) will then be afforded an opportunity to provide input into the response process. Roles and involvement level of tribal entities will vary, based on resources and capabilities within each tribal government. The State On-Scene Coordinator, likewise, will notify tribes that may be affected by an oil spill or hazardous substance release.

g. Responsible Party Response Policies

Prevention and response activities begin long before spills. State and federal laws require industries that produce, store, or transport oil to develop oil spill prevention and response contingency plans.

Whether there is an approved industry contingency plan, the spiller is responsible for containment, cleanup, and contaminant disposal, including associated restoration and damage costs. If the spiller is unknown, fails to respond, or the response is judged to be inadequate by the SOSC or FOSC, State or federal agencies with jurisdiction have authority to take over the response and recover expenses from the spiller.

Alaska statutes, AS 46.03.755 and AS 46.04.020 and Section 311 of the federal Clean Water Act require the responsible party (spiller) to report spills to ADEC and to the National Response Center. ADEC, in turn, will be responsible for relaying appropriate spill reports to applicable State agencies and other stakeholders. In addition, federal law (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, Title III) requires certain facilities producing or storing hazardous materials to file reports with local governments.

Under the federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), the responsible party has primary responsibility for cleanup of a discharge. The response shall be conducted in accordance with their applicable response plan. Section 4201(a) of OPA requires owners or operators of tank vessels or facilities participating in removal efforts to act in accordance with the National Contingency Plan and applicable response plans.

As defined in OPA 90, each responsible party for a vessel or facility from which oil is discharged, or poses a substantial threat of discharge into or upon navigable waters, adjoining shorelines or the Exclusive Economic Zone, is liable for removal costs and damages specified in Subsection (b) of Section 1002. Removal activity undertaken by a responsible party must be consistent with the NCP, this plan, the appropriate ACP, and applicable facility or vessel response plans. The responsible party must act in accordance with OSC directions at any time during removal actions.

Each responsible party for a vessel or facility from which a hazardous substance is released, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, is liable for removal costs as specified in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.).

Alaska Statute AS 46.04.030 requires oil discharge prevention and contingency plans for the following:

- oil exploration, production, refineries, and pipeline facilities;
- storage facilities having a crude oil storage capacity of more than 5,000 barrels or a non-crude oil storage capacity greater than 10,000 bbls;
- tank vessels and oil barges that transport oil as cargo;
- the Alaska Railroad; and
- non-tank vessels that exceed 400 gross tons.

There are some facilities and vessels that must demonstrate proof of financial responsibility to the State.

Facility and vessel contingency plans provide the first line of defense for preventing and responding to spills. Facilities and companies in a region may form response cooperatives to pool resources and increase collective response capabilities and to satisfy individual plan requirements.

Facility and vessel contingency plans must be consistent with the RCP and the applicable ACP(s). Contingency plan requirements direct each operation to identify personnel who will serve as command staff for a spill incident. For the purposes of this plan, the responsible party's designated commander will serve as the Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator (RPOSC). For each incident, the RPOSC will direct response activities of the spiller's response organization.

h. Authorities

Federal Authorities:

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP)
Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948
Clean Air Act (CAA)
Clean Water Act (CWA)
Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90)
National Response Framework (2008)
Emergency Support Function #10

State Authorities:

Oil Discharge Contingency Plans AS 46.04.030
State Master Plan AS 46.04.200
Regional Master Plans AS 46.04.210
Oil Discharge Contingency Plans 18 AAC 75.400-425
Discharge Exercises 18 AAC 75.485
Regional Master Plan Boundaries 18 AAC 75.495

I. ALASKA REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM:

The Alaska RRT (ARRT) recommends changes to the regional response organization as needed, reviews the RCP as needed, evaluates the preparedness of participating federal agencies and the

effectiveness of ACPs for the federal response to discharges and releases, and provides technical preparedness assistance to the response community. The ARRT Alaska Region Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan has been incorporated into the RCP. The ARRT provides guidance for area committees to ensure inter-area consistency and consistency of individual ACPs with the RCP and the NCP.

The ARRT will be activated during any discharge upon request to an ARRT co-chair by any ARRT member. Requests for ARRT activation shall later be confirmed in writing. Upon receipt of a request, the Co-Chairs will assess the size and/or complexity of the incident to determine if ARRT activation is warranted. If the Co-Chairs agree that the ARRT should be activated, each representative, or an appropriate alternate, will be notified immediately that the ARRT is being activated. On incident-specific ARRT activations, participation by ARRT member agencies will be determined by the specific nature of the incident, including the location. If assistance requested by an FOSC exceeds the ARRT's capability, the ARRT may request assistance from the NRT. During an incident, the ARRT may convene by phone or in person. A current listing of [ARRT members](#) and [the ARRT charter](#) are located on the ARRT website.

As an advisory body to the FOSC, the ARRT provides federal, State and local governmental agencies, and tribal governments with the means to participate in responses to pollution incidents when no avenues for participation are available through the Unified Command's incident command structure. The two principal components of the ARRT are the standing team, consisting of representatives of specified federal agencies and a designated State representative, and the incident-specific team, formed from members of the standing team when the ARRT is convened for a response. The standing team conducts regional preparedness planning and coordination before a response takes place, and the incident-specific team coordinates assistance and advice for the FOSC during response actions, as well as provides resources and assistance from their respective agencies.

1. Membership

The RRT agency membership parallels that of the NRT, as described in 40 CFR [§300.110](#), but also includes [state](#) and local representation, and does not include representation from the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Member Agencies Include:

- Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- State of Alaska, Department of Environmental Conservation
- Federally Recognized Tribes
- U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
- U.S. Department of the Interior
- U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency
- U. S. Department of Defense
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- U.S. Department of Energy
- U.S. Department of Transportation
- U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- U.S. Department of Labor

- U.S. Department of Justice
- U.S. Department of State

The ARRT has three standing committees that provide technical expertise and contingency planning in the following areas:

- Science and Technology Committee, which has developed "Oil Dispersant Guidelines for Alaska" and the "In Situ Burning Guidelines for Alaska." (See Appendices III and IV).
- Wildlife Protection Committee, which has developed "Wildlife Protection Guidelines for Alaska" (See ACPs).
- Cultural Resources Committee, which has developed a document to implement the nationwide "Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties during Emergency Response under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan" (see Part 5 and Appendix V of this plan).

2. Member Roles and Responsibilities

a. ARRT Meeting Schedule.

Regular meetings of the standing RRT will normally occur three times per calendar year.

b. Area Committees

The primary role of the Area Committee is to act as a preparedness and planning body. Area Committees are made of environmental and response representatives from federal, State, and local governmental agencies, and affiliated stakeholders, like RCACs with definitive responsibilities for the area's environmental integrity. The core area committee members are identified in each of the ACPs. Each member is empowered by their own agency to make decisions on behalf of the agency and to commit the agency to carrying out the roles and responsibilities as described in this plan. An FOSC will chair each Area Committee with an SOSOC designated as co-chair. They will select the committee members and provide general direction and guidance for the committee.

The Area Committee is encouraged to solicit advice, guidance, and expertise from all appropriate sources and to establish subcommittees as necessary to accomplish the preparedness and planning tasks. Subcommittee participants may include local government representatives, tribal government representatives, facility owners/operators, shipping company representatives, cleanup contractors, emergency response officials, marine pilots associations, academia, environmental groups, consultants, response organizations, and concerned citizens. The Executive Steering Committee directs the Area Committee's development and maintenance of the ACP.

The ARRT provides guidance to Area Committees, as appropriate, to ensure inter-area consistency and consistency with the RCP and the NCP. To the greatest extent possible, the RCP will be coordinated with Area plans, other State emergency plans, Title III local emergency response plans, and other local disaster plans. Such coordination will be accomplished by working with the Alaska State Emergency Response Commission.

3. ARRT Activation Procedures

The ARRT is comprised of two principle components: the standing team and the incident-specific team. The standing ARRT meets three times per year at various locations around the State as designated by the Co-Chairs. The incident-specific ARRT meets when activated by the appropriate Co-Chair. The key to successful response actions is prompt activation and implementation of this Plan. The ARRT members must, with no prior notice, be capable of responding to an incident and call out personnel and equipment from their agency in an expeditious manner.

The ARRT may be activated by the chair as an incident-specific response team when a discharge or release:

- Exceeds the response capability available to the OSC or Remedial Project manager (RPM) in the place where it occurs;
- Transects state/country borders;
- May pose a substantial threat to public health or the environment; or
- Is a worst case discharge, as described in §300.324.

The ARRT also will be activated during any discharge or release upon a request from the OSC/RPM, or from any ARRT representative to the chair of the ARRT. Requests for ARRT activation shall later be confirmed in writing. Each representative, or appropriate alternate, should be notified immediately when the ARRT is activated.

The RRT may be activated by any means of communications, but will normally be activated by the proper Co-Chair using telephone notification to primary ARRT agency representatives. The activation call will specify the time of RRT activation, the meeting place if assembly is planned, and as much information about the incident and the requirements to be placed on the particular agency as are known. A full membership activation will normally be called whenever a major incident occurs. An incident specific activation may be called by either Co-Chair, whenever it is apparent that the service of only selected members are needed. All members should be notified of an incident specific activation regardless of whether they are needed.

The Co-Chair will determine if assembly of the RRT is advantageous or whether telephone activation and electronic mail is sufficient to respond to the incident.

Assembly of the RRT will normally occur whenever a major incident occurs; all members are activated; extensive briefings are necessary for members; or whenever a drill activation for training occurs. RRT assembly normally occurs at the Regional Response Center (RRC) or alternate RRC site (See paragraph "The RRT may be..." above). Members are encouraged to provide all necessary contact lists, agency phone books, technical manuals, etc., necessary to implement the appropriate tasks assigned to the agency. In prolonged RRT activations, it is anticipated that members will return to their homes or place of business after the RRT assembly briefing to continue their RRT tasks with future RRT meetings at prescribed times.

Assembly of the ARRT will not normally occur when a lesser incident requires only limited activation; and communications can be handled by telephone or electronic mail. Activated members will operate from their home or offices and will coordinate their agency's tasks and

ARRT tasks from that point. The RRC will be staffed by USCG or EPA personnel and a contact system will be maintained with each activated member. Members will call into the RRC whenever they need to discuss matters with the Co-Chair or whenever the member is about change locations and telephone contact numbers.

Deactivation of the ARRT will occur after mutual agreement by senior USCG and EPA members. Deactivation will normally occur by telephone unless the ARRT is assembled.

PART TWO – GUIDANCE TO AREA PLANNERS

A. NATIONAL AREA PLANNING GUIDANCE/POLICY/INSTRUCTION

Area Planners will utilize the Incident Command System (ICS) for responses organization and operations. ICS is based on the National Incident Management System (NIMS). A complete description of the ICS, including descriptions of all the organizational roles and responsibilities, can be found in the Federal [NIMS guidance manual](#).

The USCG and EPA have each created their own agency-specific Incident Management Handbooks (IMH).

Representatives of federal and State agencies, oil industry, and spill cooperatives prepared the Alaska Incident Management System (AIMS) Guide for Oil and Hazardous Substance Response to provide standardized spill response management guidelines for spill responders in Alaska. The AIMS Guide merges concepts of the NCP with NIMS; has been customized to meet Alaska's unique needs; is consistent with the EPA and USCG IMHs; provide useful guidelines for the Alaska spill response community. The guide recognizes and addresses three levels of a response with a corresponding team for each level: the Field Response Team; the Incident Management Team (IMT); and a Crisis Management Team (CMT).

The AIMS Guide can be accessed through the ADEC website at:

<https://dec.alaska.gov/media/8433/aims-guide.pdf>

Note: None of these guides (AIMS Guide, USCG IMH, or EPA's IMH) is specifically prescribed by this plan, and none is mandated by this plan for use by response plan holders or potential responsible parties. Federal and State On-Scene Coordinators will work with the response organization established by the responsible party in responding to and managing oil or hazardous substance releases as long as their organization is compatible with ICS principles.

The AIMS Guide provides ADEC with detailed guidance to properly respond to major incidents. Region-specific, Type 1 Response Action Plans (RAP) have also been developed, which provide additional details for ADEC in terms of "ramping up" for major spill responses. Type 1 RAPs have been developed for the Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound, North Slope, and Southeast response subareas, as well as for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System.

During responses to oil or hazardous substance discharges, state and federal law require responsible parties (RPs) to respond to and clean up the spill. The State or federal government will only supplement or take over a response if the RP cannot be identified; fails to respond; or

does an inadequate cleanup job. The significant differences in oil or hazardous substance discharge responses, compared to other incidents, which necessitated many of the adaptations to NIMS ICS, are the involvement of the RP in the response and the likelihood of enforcement action along with oversight and investigatory procedures.

The ICS is organized around the following five major functions.

- COMMAND
- PLANNING
- OPERATIONS
- LOGISTICS
- FINANCE/ADMINISTRATION

The basic structure remains the same for all incidents, so the ICS can expand and contract to match the size, type, and complexity of the response. Staffing is dynamic, based on need. Using ICS principles, the system can be modified to fit any incident.

Within the ICS, the span-of-control of any individual with emergency management responsibilities should range from three to seven, with a span-of-control of five established as the general guideline. The nature of the task along with the hazards, safety factors, and distance between elements will influence span-of-control considerations.

B. THE ON-SCENE COORDINATOR

Because of the complex nature of oil and hazardous substance responses, the National Contingency Plan and the RCP have designated On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) to act as ultimate authority for their respective level of government. OSCs represent all agencies from their respective Federal, State and Local governments in the Unified Command. They also are responsible for coordinating their respective organization's activities with the activities of other response organizations. The OSC's relationship to plans in order to complete their mandated tasks can be found in Figure 3.

1. The Federal On-Scene Coordinator:

The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) is designated under the National Contingency Plan to direct and coordinate the federal response to incidents under the authority of federal laws and regulations. Federal responsibilities are divided into a Coastal zone and an Inland zone, as defined by an interagency agreement between EPA and the USCG. In the Coastal zone, the Captains of the Port are designated as FOSCs for oil discharges and hazardous substance releases. For oil discharges and hazardous substance releases in the Inland zone, the Environmental Protection Agency designates the FOSC. For hazardous substances releases from any facility or vessel under the DOD's or DOE's jurisdiction, the department with jurisdiction designates the FOSC.

2. The State On-Scene Coordinator:

The State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) is responsible for directing and coordinating the State's response to oil and hazardous substance discharges. SOSCs are designated by the

Commissioner of the ADEC. SOSCs have been pre-designated for the following response areas: Northern Alaska; Central Alaska; and Southeast Alaska. In the event of a major spill, the Commissioner may designate the Director, Spill Prevention and Response Division or another individual to serve as the SOSC.

The SOSC may appoint an on-scene field representative (SOSC Rep) to act for the SOSC during a response. The SOSC Rep can be selectively delegated authority by the SOSC.

3. The Local On-Scene Coordinator:

Local On-Scene Coordinators (LOSCs) are designated by local governments with jurisdiction to direct and coordinate local responses to incidents. LOSCs are normally part of the Unified Command as long as there is an immediate threat to public safety and/or the incident occurs within their jurisdiction.

For as long as there is an immediate threat to public safety, the LOSC will serve as the ultimate command authority, unless the LOSC requests a higher authority to assume that responsibility. Once immediate threats to public safety are abated, either the SOSC or FOSC becomes the ultimate command authority for the cleanup operation, depending on jurisdiction and agency response. Local representation to the Unified Command may then be through the CEC on the Regional Stakeholder Committee.

a. Community Emergency Coordinators (CECs):

CECs are designated in Local Emergency Response Plans and may serve as the LOSC or on the Regional Stakeholder Committee (RSC) as outlined in the ACPs.

b. Local Emergency Response Plans

Local Emergency Response Plans (developed by Local Emergency Planning Committees, if established for the jurisdiction) designate Community Emergency Coordinators for responding to oil and hazardous substance releases.

4. The Responsible Party's On-Scene Coordinator:

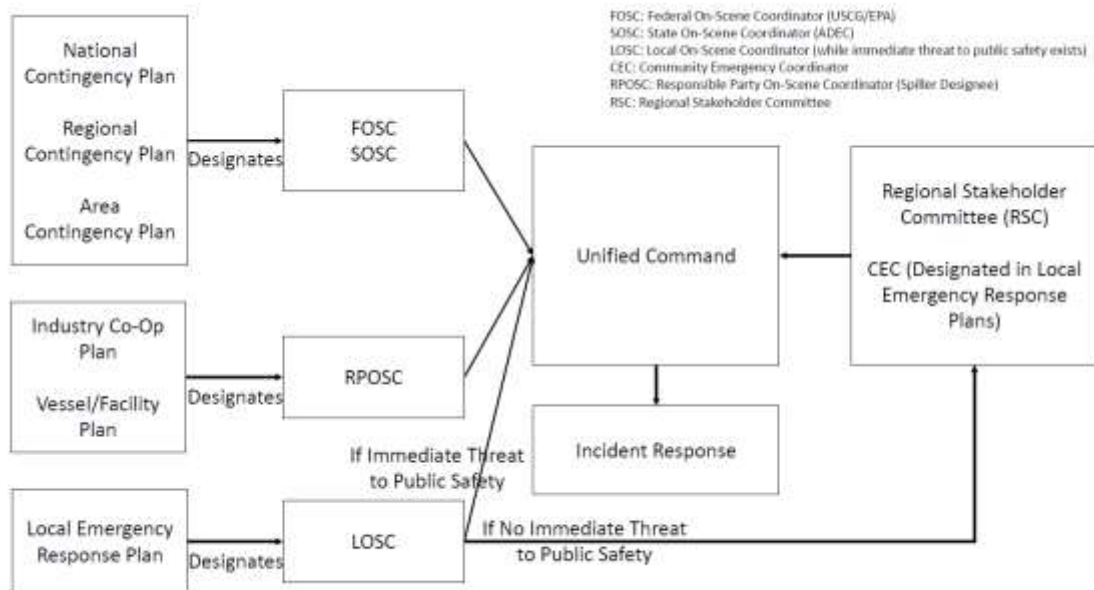
The Responsible Party's On-Scene Coordinator (RPOSC) will direct and coordinate their resources in response to incidents for which they are responsible. Facility or vessel response or contingency plans designate the RPOSC. If the facility or vessel does not have a response or contingency plan, the RP will designate their OSC.

5. Deputy On-Scene Coordinators:

Incidents may require one or more deputy OSCs, who should have the same qualifications as the OSC. They may work directly with the OSC, provide relief, or perform certain specified tasks determined by the OSC.

Figure 3

On-Scene Coordinator's Relationship to Plans



C. NATURAL RESOURCE TRUSTEES

1. Response.

For incidents with significant effects or the potential for significant effects on Federal trust resources (e.g., critical habitat for threatened and endangered species), Federal trustees will have the option of providing input directly to the Unified Command to ensure information on these resources is available, and used appropriately, in decision making. This representative(s) would provide guidance on response and protection strategies commensurate with the special status of the affected or threatened lands or resources.

2. Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA).

NRDA activities, which are performed under the direction of natural resource trustees, typically are conducted concurrently with response activities, which are under the direction of the Unified Command. If necessary, trustees will make a NRDA representative available to the Unified Command at the incident command post to coordinate NRDA field actions with response activities. The role of this NRDA liaison is to provide a linkage between NRDA activities being conducted by trustee representatives and response activities being conducted by Federal, State, Local, and RP OSCs.

D. THE AREA COMMITTEE

Pursuant to the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR Part 300), area committees have been established for each area of the United States that have been designated by the President. The area committees are comprised of personnel from Federal and state agencies who coordinate response actions with tribal and local governments and with the private sector. Area committees, under the coordinated direction of Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSC) and

State On-Scene Coordinators (SOSC), are responsible for developing Area Contingency Plans (ACPs). Area committees are also required to work with the response community to develop procedures to expedite decisions for the use of alternative response measures.

The primary role of an Area Committee is to act as a preparedness and planning body. The primary objective of Area Committees is to develop, maintain and exercise ACPs. These Area Committees provide a forum for bringing together Federal, State and local response stakeholders for the purpose of planning and preparing for responses to major incidents that affect multiple jurisdictions. Major response actions require extraordinary cooperation and coordination among all levels of government including sharing in functional responsibilities of incident management: command, planning, operations, logistics, finance and administration

Because ACPs are community plans, Area Committees are made up of experienced environmental, scientific and technical disciplines from federal, state and local government agencies and tribes with definitive responsibilities for the area's environmental integrity. Each member is empowered by his or her own agency to make decisions on behalf of the agency and to commit the agency to carrying out roles and responsibilities as described in the ACP. The pre-designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC) and State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) will co-chair the committee. The respective individual authorities of the FOSC and SOSC will remain in effect.

The FOSC should solicit the advice of the Regional Response Team (RRT) to determine appropriate representation from federal and state agencies. The Area Committee is encouraged to solicit advice, guidance, or expertise from all appropriate sources and establish sub-committees as necessary to accomplish the preparedness and planning tasks.

E. THE AREA CONTINGENCY PLAN

The ACP shall abide by 40 CFR §300.210(c). The Coastal ACP shall also abide by COMDTINST M16000.14 (series), containing the following:

- A description of the area covered by the plan, including the areas of special economic or environmental importance that might be damaged by a discharge;
- A description of the responsibilities of an owner/operator and of federal, state, and local agencies in removing, mitigating, or preventing a substantial threat of a discharge;
- A list of equipment (including firefighting equipment), dispersants or other mitigating substances and devices, and personnel available to an owner/operator and federal, state, and local agencies, to ensure an effective and immediate removal of a discharge;
- A description of procedures to be followed for obtaining an expedited decision regarding the use of dispersants (lists of response equipment not included must be referred to by reference and/or hyperlinked to the ACP);
- A detailed description of how the plan is integrated into other ACPs, VRPs, and FRPs for onshore and OSRPs for offshore facilities; and

- A detailed annex containing a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan that is consistent with the RCP and NCP. The annex will be prepared in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA NMFS), and other interested natural resources management agencies and parties.

1. Wildlife Protection Planning Guidelines

In accordance with 40 CFR §300.210(c)(3) the ACP shall contain a detailed annex containing a Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Plan that is consistent with the RCP and NCP. The annex will be prepared in consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA NMFS), and other interested natural resources management agencies and parties. The Coastal ACP will also abide by COMDTINST M16000.14 when developing this section.

2. Geographic Response Strategies (GRS)

Area Committees may create GRSs as a means of prioritizing given resources for site-specific planning and response tactics. The scope and nature of these plans is described in greater detail in the ACPs. All Alaska GRS's will be posted to the ADEC website at <https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/response-resources/grs/>

3. Update Procedures and Timelines

Section 311(j)(4)(C)(viii) of CWA requires that ACPs be updated periodically by the Area Committee. COMDTINST M16000.14 (series) provides additional requirements pertaining to the updating and maintenance of Coastal ACPs. Area Committees, under the leadership of State and Federal OSC's, will update ACPs as needed, in whole or in part, and conduct appropriate stakeholder outreach, in accordance with existing laws, regulations, and agency policies. For complete review and update procedures to include timelines see Appendix VI.

PART THREE – CHEMICAL COUNTERMEASURES: DISPERSANTS, CHEMICAL AGENTS, AND OTHER SPILL MITIGATING SUBSTANCES, DEVICES, OR TECHNOLOGY

A. CHEMICAL DISPERSANTS

The purpose of the *Alaska Regional Response Team (ARRT) Dispersant Use Plan for Alaska* is to outline the process to be used following an oil discharge in Alaska when dispersant use is being considered in a Preauthorization Area or in an Undesignated Area. The complete plan can be found in Appendix III of this document.

1. Planning Considerations

Decisions to use dispersants in Alaska's marine waters involve trade-offs that reflect the complex interplay of many variables. The evaluation of incident-specific trade-offs in the dispersant use decision-making process will at a minimum, take into account the considerations found within Appendix III, section 2.2.

2. Preauthorization Agreements

The *ARRT Dispersant Use Plan for Alaska* constitutes a dispersant use preauthorization plan and a case-by-case dispersant use authorization process in accordance with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) - Subpart J. A detailed description of these agreements can be found in Appendix III.

B. IN-SITU BURNING OF SPILLED OIL

The *ARRT In Situ Burning Guidelines* are used by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, United States Coast Guard, and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency on-scene coordinators to authorize an emergency in situ burn of oil. They may authorize burning when: mechanical containment and recovery by themselves are incapable of controlling the oil spill, burning is feasible, and the burn will lie a safe distance from populated areas. A detailed description of this plan can be found in Appendix IV.

1. Regulation, Guidance, and Policies

The *ARRT In Situ Burning Guidelines* regulations, guidance, and policies can be found in Appendix IV.

2. Planning Considerations

The *ARRT In Situ Burning Guidelines* identify (1) the Alaska Regional Response Team's (ARRT's) policy on the use of in situ burning as a response tool; (2) the process to be used by the FOSC/SOSC through the Unified Command to determine whether in situ burning is appropriate following an oil discharge; and (3) entities to be consulted by the FOSC/SOSC to obtain input on a request to conduct an in situ burn. A complete description of planning considerations concerning in situ burn can be found in Appendix IV of this document.

3. Preauthorization Agreements

See Appendix IV of this document.

C. OTHER NON-MECHANICAL RESPONSE TECHNOLOGIES

To be determined later.

PART FOUR – APPLICABLE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING/AGREEMENTS (MOU/MOA)

The following documents represent existing agreements between response agencies at the Federal and State level. Additionally, local response agreements are currently under negotiation between the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and specific local communities.

[Memorandum of Agreement on Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Prevention and Response between the Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District and the State of Alaska \(June 2009\)](#). This MOA outlines procedures for coordination and cooperation between the State of Alaska and the Coast Guard Seventeenth District in regards to implementing and exercising their statutory and regulatory duties related to oil spill planning, prevention, and response.

[Memorandum of Understanding among the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Transportation, and Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency \(February 1994\)](#). This MOU establishes the jurisdictional responsibilities for offshore facilities (including pipelines), and outlines the basic responsibilities of the parties concerned with regard to spill prevention and control, response planning, and equipment inspection activities.

[Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of the Interior \(U.S. Geological Survey\) and the Department of Transportation \(U.S. Coast Guard\) \(August 1971\)](#). This MOU outlines the responsibilities of the USGS and USCG in regards to source abatement and the containment and removal of pollutants, respectively. The MOU pertains to responsibilities outlined in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, and the Submerged Lands Act.

[Memorandum of Understanding between the Alaska Pipeline Office and the Seventeenth Coast Guard District \(October 1978\)](#) clarifying roles and responsibilities. The APO will perform as the FOSC for all TAPS related oil spills that enter or threaten inland waters, and the USCG will be the FOSC for all spills that enter coastal waters. Specific geographic response boundaries are included.

[Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency \(Alaska Operations Office\) and the U.S. Coast Guard Seventeenth Coast Guard District Concerning FOSC Response Boundaries for Oil Discharges and Hazardous Substance Releases \(Dec 1994\)](#). This MOU establishes the emergency response boundaries for Coast Guard and EPA Federal On-Scene Coordinators (FOSCs) for response to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases in Alaska. Contact the USCG, Seventeenth District (Plans and Force Readiness Division) for copies of the chartlets referenced within the document.

[Memorandum of Understanding between the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the United States Department of the Interior/Alaska Pipeline Office \(December 1978\)](#). This MOU outlines responsibilities for pipeline-related oil spills and other pollutants. ADEC will basically perform in an advisory role to the Alaska Pipeline Office and function as a clearinghouse for other State agencies.

[Memorandum of Agreement between the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation \(Division of Spill Prevention and Response\) and the Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs \(Division of Emergency Services\) \(January 1992\)](#). This MOA highlights response and planning roles and responsibilities for each agency during declared disaster emergency situations and non-declared events.

[Memorandum of Understanding between the Alaska Departments of Health and Social Services, Military and Veterans Affairs, Environmental Conservation, and Labor \(September 1982\)](#) concerning emergency response to peacetime radiation incidents and accidents. This MOU

outlines specific agency roles and responsibilities during a peacetime radiological accident/incident.

[Oil Spill Memorandum of Cooperation between the Province of British Columbia, the State of Washington, the State of Oregon, and the State of Alaska \(June 1989\)](#). This memorandum outlines a cooperative effort amongst the signatory agencies to reduce the potential for major oil spills through development of a joint emergency response plan, technology sharing, joint exercises and training, and committee reviews of prevention and response procedures.

[Memorandum of Agreement between the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company and the U.S. Coast Guard, Seventeenth Coast Guard District Concerning the Application of Chemical Dispersants for Oil Spill Response \(December 1994\)](#). This MOA expands the capability of applying dispersants to oil spills in Alaska waters through the joint utilization of Alyeska Pipeline Service Company (APSC) and the Seventeenth Coast Guard District (USCG) personnel and equipment (to include the use of USCG aircraft and APSC oil dispersants and application equipment).

[Memorandum of Understanding Between the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management \(May 1994\)](#). This MOU clarifies roles and responsibilities regarding preparedness and response to an Inland Zone Oil Discharge from the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System.

[Memorandum of Understanding Between the Regional Director of the Minerals Management Service Alaska OCS Region and the Assistant Regional Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region X, Alaska Operations Office \(July 1994\)](#). This MOU establishes Minerals Management Service (MMS) responsibility for offshore oil facilities located in Cook Inlet, Alaska, as authorized in the MOU between the Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Transportation, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, dated February 3, 1994, regarding division of Agency jurisdictional responsibilities for spill prevention and control, response planning, and equipment inspection activities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90).

[Letter of Agreement Between the Minerals Management Service, Alaska Outer Continental Shelf Region, and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Regarding Pollution Prevention and Response Preparedness for Oil and Gas Facilities on Alaska Submerged Lands \(October 2005\)](#). This Letter of Agreement was entered into by the parties concerned for the purpose of coordinating and implementing requirements with respect to oil spill prevention and response preparedness for offshore oil and gas facilities and pipelines on State of Alaska submerged lands and offshore areas which demonstrate a likelihood of affecting State waters in the event of a catastrophic spill.

[Memorandum of Understanding on Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Prevention and Response Between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency \(Region X\) and the State of Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation \(July 1997\)](#). This MOU outlines procedures for coordination and cooperation between the State of Alaska and the EPA (Region X) with regard to implementing and exercising their statutory and regulatory duties related to oil spill planning, prevention, and response.

[States/British Columbia Oil Spill Task Force Mutual Aid Agreement \(January 1996\)](#). The purpose of this agreement is to set specified conditions whereby certain contingency plan holders may be allowed to meet temporarily reduced response standards in order that their response equipment may be available for mutual aid. This agreement assures that most of the spill response equipment on the West Coast will be available to respond rapidly in the event of a major spill.

[Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution in the Bering and Chukchi Seas in Emergency Situations \(May 1989\)](#).

[Memorandum of Agreement Between the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities \(June 1994\)](#). The purpose of this agreement is to address unknown third party hazardous substance contamination on State property under the jurisdiction of DOT/PF.

[Local Response Agreement between the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the Fairbanks North Star Borough \(FNSB\) \(June 1996\)](#). The purpose of this agreement is to facilitate coordinated and effective oil and hazardous substance release responses within the State, and provide for reimbursement by the ADEC for actual costs, other than normal operating expenses, incurred by the Borough in the abatement of a release or threatened release of oil or a hazardous substance as authorized under State law. Under this agreement, the ADEC State On-Scene Coordinator can request the services of the Fairbanks Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) for response to a Hazmat incident (including incidents, which may occur beyond the jurisdictional boundaries of the Borough).

[Local Response Agreement between the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the Municipality of Anchorage \(MOA\) \(April 1998\)](#). The purpose of this agreement is to facilitate coordinated and effective oil and hazardous substance release responses within the State, and provide for reimbursement by the ADEC for actual costs, other than normal operating expenses, incurred by the MOA in the abatement of a release or threatened release of oil or a hazardous substance as authorized under State law. Under this agreement, the ADEC State On-Scene Coordinator can request the services of the MOA Hazardous Materials (Hazmat) for response to a Hazmat incident (including incidents, which may occur beyond the jurisdictional boundaries of the municipality).

[Memorandum of Agreement between Minerals Management Service \(U.S. Department of the Interior\) and United States Coast Guard \(U.S. Department of Homeland Security\) \(September 2004\)](#). The purpose of this agreement is to identify responsibilities of the Minerals Management Service (MMS) and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) for systems and sub-systems on mobile offshore drilling units (MODUs), and fixed and floating offshore facilities, and understandings related to civil penalties, accident investigations, and oil spill planning, preparedness, and response.

[Memorandum of Understanding between Minerals Management Service \(U.S. Department of the Interior\) and United States Coast Guard \(U.S. Department of Homeland Security\) \(September 2004\)](#). This memorandum of understanding is designed to promote interagency consistency in the regulation of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) activities and facilities under the jurisdiction of

the Minerals Management Service (MMS) and the U.S. Coast Guard., minimize duplication of effort, and aid the participating agencies in the successful completion of their assigned missions and responsibilities.

[Memorandum of Agreement between the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation \(October 1998\)](#). This memorandum of agreement outlines the process for accessing and using Alaska Marine Highway System vessels (State ferries) in support of oil spill cleanup activities and operations.

[Use Agreement between the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation \(October 1998\)](#). This use agreement outlines the process for accessing and using Alaska Department of Fish and Game vessels in support of oil spill cleanup activities and operations.

[Executive Council Agreement to Support the State-Federal Joint Pipeline Office \(2008\)](#). The agreement calls for the signatory agencies to work cooperatively to provide for efficient and comprehensive monitoring and oversight; provide for coordinated decision making within the JPO; develop interagency approaches to oversight of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System in addition to petroleum and natural gas pipelines jurisdictions to ADNR, BLM, and U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT); work cooperatively to achieve pipeline system integrity, public safety, and environmental protection; share information to minimize gaps and overlaps in conducting pipeline monitoring activities; oversee system reliability to achieve continuity of transportation services; and provide for coordinated consistent external communications.

[Inter-Agency Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the Endangered Species Act \(2001\)](#). This agreement, which was approved by the U.S. Coast Guard, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Department of the Interior (Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (National Marine Fisheries Service and National Ocean Service), is used to identify and incorporate plans and procedures to protect listed species and designated critical habitat during spill planning and response activities.

[Memorandum of Agreement Establishing an Operating Agreement for the Joint Pipeline Office \(2008\)](#). The agreement calls for the signatory agencies to provide coordinated State and Federal permitting, monitoring, enforcement, and preparedness planning activities on the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System and other petroleum and natural gas pipelines. The Agreement encourages an intergovernmental relationship that will coordinate interagency action in regulating and overseeing pipelines pursuant to each agency's authorities and regulations.

[Memorandum of Understanding to Coordinate Criminal Investigation, Enforcement, and Environmental Response \(2004\)](#). The purpose of this MOU is to facilitate activities under the NCP, CERCLA, the CWA, and other authorities as defined in the agreement to affirm that environmental responders and investigative/enforcement personnel are able to discharge their respective duties consistent with the priorities and authorities identified in the MOU. Signatory agencies and departments agree to incorporate this MOU as appropriate, into ACPs (ACPs), Incident Command System/Unified Command or other response systems management documents guidance and training.

PART FIVE – HISTORIC PROPERTIES PROTECTION GUIDELINES FOR FEDERAL ON-SCENE COORDINATORS

The Inland and Coastal ACPs include the Alaska Implementation Guidelines for Federal On-Scene Coordinators for the Programmatic Agreement on Protection of Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (Alaska Guidelines). These guidelines provide Alaska-specific information for Federal On-Scene Coordinators to assist them in planning for, and responding to, spills and releases in Alaska. The Alaska guidelines are consistent with, and support, the national Programmatic Agreement on Historic Properties During Emergency Response Under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (Programmatic Agreement). The Alaska Guidelines, which were developed by the ARRT's Cultural Resources Committee, were finalized and signed in January 2002 and adopted by the ARRT in June 2002. Guideline revisions will be developed by the Cultural Resources Committee and approved by the ARRT. The most current version of the Alaska Guidelines is available on the ARRT website at: https://alaskarrt.org/files/AK_Implementation_Guidelines.pdf.

APPENDIX I: ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

A. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAC	Alaska Administrative Code
ACA	Area Command Authority
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ACP	ACP
ACS	Alaska Clean Seas
ADAPTS	Air Deliverable Anti-Pollution Transfer System
ADCCED	Alaska Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development
ADEC	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
ADF&G	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ADHSS	Alaska Department of Health and Social Services
ADLaw	Alaska Department of Law
ADMVA	Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
ADNR	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
ADOA	Alaska Department of Administration
ADOL	Alaska Department of Labor
ADOT/PF	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
ADPS	Alaska Department of Public Safety
AIMS	Alaska Incident Management System Guide
AITC	Alaska Inter-Tribal Council
AJE	Inter-Departmental Accounting Journal Entry
AKNG	Alaska National Guard (part of the ADMVA)
AKSAS	Alaska State Accounting System
ALCOM	Alaska Command (U.S. Department of Defense)
ALMR	Alaska Land Mobile Radio
AMHS	Alaska Marine Highway System (part of ADOTPF)
AMS	Aerial Measuring System
AMSC	American Mobile Satellite Corporation
AO	Authorized Officer
AOO	Alaska Operations Office (EPA)
AOSPP	Alaska Oil Spill Permits Project
AP	Associated Press
APO	Alaska Pipeline Office
APRN	Alaska Public Radio Network
APSC	Alyeska Pipeline Service Company
ARAC	Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability
ARRT	Alaska Regional Response Team
AS	Alaska Statute
ASA	American Salvage Association
ASDF	Alaska State Defense Force

AST	Alaska State Troopers
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATON	Aids to Navigation
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (U.S. DHHS)
ATV	All-Terrain Vehicle
AVSUPFAC	Cordova Aviation Support Facility Cordova (U.S. Coast Guard)
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOA	Basic Order Agreement
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
BOM	Bureau of Mines
BTEX	Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene
CAC	Crisis Action Center
CAP	Civil Air Patrol
CART	Central Alaska Response Team (ADEC)
CCGD17	Commander, Coast Guard District Seventeen
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CEC	Community Emergency Coordinator
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CFM	Cubic Feet per Minute
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGC	Coast Guard Cutter
CGSB	Canadian General Standards Board
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHLOREP	Mutual Aid group of shippers and carriers of Chlorine
CHRIS	Chemical Hazard Response Information System
CISPRI	Cook Inlet Spill Prevention and Response Inc.
CMT	Crisis Management Team
COC	Command Operations Center (Fort Richardson)
COMDTINST	Commandant Instruction (USCG)
COMMDet	Communications Detachment (USCG)
COMPACAREA	Commander, Coast Guard Pacific Area
COTP	Captain of the Port US Coast Guard
CPCS	Common Program Control Station
CRC	Coastal Resource Coordinator
CST	Civil Support Team (AKNG)
CWA	Clean Water Act
DAF	Dissolved Air Flotation
DASMASS	Deputy Assistant Secretary for Military Application & Stockpile Support
DAU	Damage Assessment Unit
DCST	Designated Contract Support Team
DFO	Disaster Field Office

DHHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
DHSEM	Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (ADMVA)
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DOG	Deployable Operations Group (Coast Guard)
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOJ	U.S. Department of Justice
DOL	U.S. Department of Labor
DOL	Directorate of Logistics (DOD ALCOM)
DOS	U.S. Department of State
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DPA	District Public Affairs
DRAT	District Response Advisory Team
DRG	District Response Group
DRO	Diesel Range Organics
DSF	[insert]
DSPAR	Division of Spill Prevention and Response (ADEC)
DWT	Dead weight tonnage
EAS	State Emergency Alert System
EENET	Emergency Education Network (FEMA)
EERU	Environmental Emergency Response Unit
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EMT	Emergency Medical Team
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOP	Emergency Operations Plan
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERAMS	Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System
ERCS	Emergency Response Cleanup Services Contracts
ERRS	Emergency and Rapid Response Services (EPA)
ERT	Emergency Response Team
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
ESD	Environmental Services Division (EPA)
ESF	Emergency Support Functions
ESSM	Emergency Ship Salvage Material
ETS	Emergency Towing System
ETS	Enterprise Technology Services (State of Alaska)
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDA	U.S. Food and Drug Administration

FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FLSA	Fair Labor Standards Act
FNSB	Fairbanks North Star Borough
FOG	Field Operations Guide
FOSC	Federal On-Scene Coordinator
FPN	Federal Pollution Number
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center
FRP	Federal Response Plan (for catastrophic events)
FRP	Facility Response Plan
FRT	Field Response Team
FTS	Federal Telecommunications Service
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act of 1977)
FWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GPH	Gallons per hour
GRO	Gasoline Range Organics
GRS	Geographic Response Strategy
GSA	U.S. General Services Administration
HACS	Hazardous Assessment Computer System
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HB	House Bill (State of Alaska)
HHS	Department of Health and Human Service
HIPPA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996
HS	Hazardous Substance
HP	Horsepower
HPS	Historic Properties Specialist
HSSTRC	Hazardous Substance Spill Technology Review Council
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAP	Incident Action Plan
IC	Incident Commander
ICS	Incident Command System
ID	Identification
IMH	Incident Management Handbook (Coast Guard and EPA)
IMT	Incident Management Team
INMARSAT	International Maritime Satellite Organization
ISA	Interagency Support Agreement
ISB	In Situ Burning
JIC	Joint Information Center
JRT	Joint Response Team
LCP	Local Contingency Plan
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LEPD	Local Emergency Planning District

LERP	Local Emergency Response Plan
LOSC	Local On-Scene Coordinator
MAC	Multiagency Coordination Committee
MEOC	Mobile Emergency Operations Center (DMVA/DHSEM)
MEP	Marine Environmental Protection Branch, CCGD17
MLC PAC	Maintenance and Logistical Command, Pacific U.S.C.G.
MMS	Minerals Management Service
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement
MOA	Municipality of Anchorage
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSD	Marine Safety Detachment
MSD	Marine Sanitation Device
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSU	Marine Safety Unit
M/V	Motor Vessel
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standard
NART	Northern Alaska Response Team (ADEC)
NAVSEA	Navy Sea Systems Command
NAVSUPSALV	U.S. Navy Supervisor of Salvage
NAWAS	National Warning System
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substance Contingency Plan
NDS	National Distress System
NDT	National Decontamination Team
NESDIS	National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service
NETAC	National Environmental Technology Applications Corporation
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NFS	National Forest Service
NIC	National Incident Commander
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPFC	National Pollution Fund Center
NPS	National Park Service
NRC	National Response Center
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRF	National Response Framework
NRS	National Response System
NRT	National Response Team

NSF	National Strike Force
NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordination Center
NWS	National Weather Service
OCMI	Officer in Charge Marine Inspections
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
OEPC	Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance (DOI)
OHMTADS	Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System
OHSRPRF	Oil & Hazardous Substance Release Prevention & Response Fund
ONI	Office of Naval Intelligence
OPA	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OPCEN	Coast Guard District Operations Center
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSRO	Oil Spill Response Organization
OWOCS	Open Water Oil Containment and Recovery System
PAAT	Public Affairs Assist Team
PAG	Protective Action Guidelines
PAH	Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PAO	Public Affairs Officer
PCN	Position Control Number
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit
PPR	Prevention Preparedness and Response (DEC-SPAR)
PFO	Principal Federal Official
PIAT	Public Information Assist Team
PIC	Pressurized Ion Chamber
PIERS	Public Information Emergency Response System
PIO	Public Information Officer
PM2.5	Particulate Matter 2.5 microns in size
PM10	Particulate Matter 10 microns in size
POLREP	Pollution Report (in message format)
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPM	Parts per million
PPOR	Potential Places of Refuge
PRD	Personal Radiation Detector
PREP	National Preparedness for Exercise Program
PRFA	Pollution Removal Funding Authorization
PSI	Pollution Standard Index (also, pounds per square inch)
PST	Pacific Strike Team
PST	Personal Satellite Terminals
PWS	Prince William Sound
QRC	Quick Response Card

RAC	Response Action Contractor
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program (also Response Action Plan)
RAP	Response Action Plan (ADEC)
RATNET	Rural Alaska Television Network
RCAC	Regional Citizens' Advisory Council
RCC	Rescue Coordination Center
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resources Conservation and Recovery Act
REAA	Regional Educational Attendance Area
REAC/TS	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site
REO	Regional Environmental Officer (DOI)
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team (EPA)
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RIID	Radioactive Isotope Identifier
RP	Responsible Party
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RPOSC	Responsible Party On-Scene Coordinator
RRC	Regional Response Center
RRO	Residual Range Organics
RRT	Federal Regional Response Team
RSA	Reimbursable Service Agreement
RSC	Regional Stakeholder Committee
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration (Office of Pipeline Safety)
R/V	Research Vessel
RV	Recreational vehicle
SAR	Search and Rescue
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SART	Southeast Alaska Response Team (ADEC)
SCIP	Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan
SCO	State Coordinating Officer
SCOC	State Citizen's Oversight Council on Oil and other Hazardous Substances
SEAPRO	Southeast Alaska Petroleum Resource Organization Inc.
SECC	State Emergency Coordination Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SERT	Salvage Emergency Response Team
SERVS	Ship Escort Response Vessel System (Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.)
SHPO	State Historical Preservation Officer
SITREP	Situation Report (State)
SKIM	Spill Cleanup Equipment Inventory System
SLA	State legislative act
SMART	Special Monitoring of Applied Response Technologies
SONS	Spill of National Significance
SOPEP	Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Response Plan

SORS	Spilled Oil Recovery System
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SPAR	Spill Prevention and Response Division (ADEC)
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan
SPCO	State Pipeline Coordinator's Office
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
SSHO	Site Safety and Health Officer
SSHP	Site Safety and Health Supervisor
STAR	Spill Tactics for Alaska Responders (Manual)
START	Superfund Technical Assistance and Removal Team (EPA)
STORMS	Standard Oil Spill Response Management System (California)
SUSV	Small Unit Support Vehicle
TAD	Temporary Active Duty
TAPS	Trans Alaska Pipeline System
TAT	Technical Assistance Team (EPA)
TOPs	Technical Operating Procedures
T/V	Tank Vessel
UAF	University of Alaska Fairbanks
UCS	Unified Command System
UPI	United Press International
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USAFAK	US Air Force Alaska
USARAK	US Army Alaska
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
USN	U.S. Navy
VOIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol
VOSS	Vessel of Opportunity Skimming System
VRP	Vessel Response Plan
WHEC	Coast Guard High Endurance Cutter
WLI	Coast Guard Inland Buoy Tender
WLB	Coast Guard Seagoing Buoy Tender
WMEC	Coast Guard Medium Endurance Cutter
WPB	Coast Guard Patrol Boat

B. DEFINITIONS

Activation: notification by telephone or other expeditious manner or, when required, the assembly of appropriate members of the RRT.

Barrel: a measure of space occupied by 42 U.S. gallons at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Clean Water Act: the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-500), as amended by the Clean Water Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-217), as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251 - 1376).

Coastal Waters: for the purpose of classifying the size of discharge, means the waters of the coastal zone and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

Command post: a site located at a safe distance from the spill site where response decisions are made, equipment and manpower deployed, and communications handled. State incident command personnel are located at the command post.

Community Right-To-Know: Federal legislation requiring disclosure of hazardous chemical information to local fire departments, the Local Emergency Planning Commission and the State Emergency Response Commission, and to local citizens upon request (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, SARA Title III).

Containment and cleanup: includes all direct and indirect efforts associated with the abatement, restriction of movement or removal of an oil or hazardous substance spill, and the restoration of the environment to its former state, including all incidental administrative costs.

Cultural resources: historic, prehistoric and archaeological resources, which include deposits, structures, ruins, sites, buildings, graves, artifacts, fossils, or other objects of antiquity, that provide information pertaining to the historical or prehistorical culture of people in the State, as well as to the natural history of the State.

Damage assessment: the process of determining and measuring damages and injury to the human environment and natural resources, including cultural resources. Damages include differences between the conditions and use of natural resources and the human environment that would have occurred without the incident, and the conditions and use that ensued following the incident. Damage assessment includes planning for restoration and determining the costs of restoration.

Disaster emergency: the condition declared by proclamation of the Governor or declared by the principal executive officer of a local government unit to designate the imminence or occurrence of a disaster in the state for the purpose of aiding the affected individuals and local government.

Discharge: spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping.

Catastrophic discharge: an oil discharge in excess of 100,000 barrels, or any other discharge of oil or hazardous substances, which the Governor determines, represents a grave and substantial threat to the economy or environment of the State.

- **Major discharge:** a major oil discharge is a spill of over 10,000 gallons on inland waters and over 100,000 gallons on coastal waters or any other discharge of oil or a hazardous substance that results in a release that may require evacuation or sheltering of nearby residents or businesses or which causes a serious environmental threat.
- **Medium discharge:** a medium oil discharge is a spill between 100 and 10,000 gallons on inland waters and 1000 to 100,000 gallons on coastal waters or any other discharge of

oil or a hazardous substance which results in a localized release that may threaten the health and safety of people and emergency workers in the immediate area of the spill and/or present an environmental threat.

- **Minor discharge:** a minor oil discharge is a spill of less than 100 gallons on inland waters and less than 1000 gallons on coastal waters or any other discharge of oil or a hazardous substance that does not threaten public health, safety or the environment.

Dispersant: a chemical agent used to enhance the breakup of concentrations of spilled oil into droplets, thereby promoting the mixing of oil into the water column with the intent to accelerate dilution and degradation rates.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC): the pre-designated site from where State and local governments direct and manage off-scene logistics support to on-scene emergency operations.

First Federal Official: the first federal representative of a participating agency of the National Response Team (NRT) to arrive at the scene of a discharge or release. This official coordinates activities under this Plan and may initiate, in consultation with the FOSC, any necessary actions until the arrival of the predesignated FOSC. A state with primary jurisdiction over a site covered by a cooperative agreement will act in the stead of the First Federal Official for any incident at the site.

Geographic Response Strategy: Geographic response strategies (GRS) are site-specific spill response methods used to protect sensitive coastal environments from the deleterious effects of petroleum product spills or other hazardous substance spills. GRS provide first responders with specific guidance for rapid deployment of pre-identified actions to protect priority sensitive sites.

Hazardous substance: an element or compound which, when it enters into the atmosphere or in or upon the water or surface land of the state, presents an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare, including but not limited to fish, animals, vegetation, or any part of the natural habitat in which they are found. (Under State of Alaska law, oil is considered a hazardous substance.).

HAZWOPER Training: training that is required by 29 CFR 1910.120 for personnel involved in post emergency response operations at which personnel may be exposed to hazardous substances.

Human environment: the social and economic systems, public health, and physical infrastructure of the state. Population, employment, income, subsistence use, government services, government revenues, and their cultural contexts are elements of social and economic systems. Public facilities, utilities, roads, airports, ports, buildings, and communication systems are elements of physical infrastructure. Private facilities are included when the facility services a public purpose.

Incident Action Plan: the strategic goals, tactical objectives, and support requirements for responding to an incident. All incidents require an action plan.

Incident Command System (ICS): the management tool to coordinate the efficient use of facilities, equipment, personnel, procedures, and communications. An incident command system is designed to begin developing from the time an incident occurs until the requirement for management and operations no longer exists.

Inland waters: for the purpose of classifying the size of discharges, means those waters of the United States in the inland zone and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): a group of local representatives appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission to prepare local oil and hazardous materials spill response plans as per the mandates of the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act and in coordination with local jurisdictional boundaries.

Local Emergency Planning District (LEPD): geographical planning districts established by the State Emergency Response Commission under the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act.

Local Emergency Response Plan (LERP): a plan developed for an LEPD by a Local Emergency Planning Committee under the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. LERP's must be reviewed by the State Emergency Response Commission.

Local government: a borough or city incorporated under Alaska law.

Multiagency Coordination Committee (MAC): an ICS term that refers to the functions and activities of representatives of involved agencies and/or jurisdictions who come together to make decisions regarding the prioritizing of incidents and the sharing and use of critical resources during an emergency response. The MAC organization oversees the incident commander, but is not a part of the on-scene response nor is it involved in developing operational tactics. However, the incident command system used in Alaska for responses to oil and hazardous substance discharges does not employ MAC organization, but instead uses a Regional Stakeholder Committee (RSC) that works with the Unified Command.

Municipality: a borough or city incorporated under Alaska law.

Natural resources: land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to or otherwise controlled by the State, federal government, private parties or a municipality.

Oil: liquid hydrocarbon of any kind and in any form, whether crude, refined, or a petroleum by-product, including but not limited to petroleum, fuel oil, gasoline, lubricating oils, oily sludge, oil refuse, oil mixed with other wastes, crude oils, liquefied natural gas, propane, butane, or other liquid hydrocarbons regardless of specific gravity.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC): the official at the event responsible for coordinating response activities.

Federal On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC): the federal official predesignated by the US Coast Guard or USEPA to coordinate and direct federal responses under Subpart D of the NCP, or the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under Subpart E of the

NCP. Generally, the EPA will provide the FOSC for discharges or releases into or threatening the inland zone and the USCG shall provide the FOSC for discharges or releases into or threatening the coastal zone. However, if the release is from a facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody or control of DOD or DOE, then DOD or DOE will be the lead agency and designate the FOSC. For releases of hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants from a vessel or facility under the jurisdiction, custody or control of a federal agency other than the USCG, EPA, DOD or DOE, then that federal agency will provide the FOSC for all removal actions that are not emergencies.

- **Local On-Scene Coordinator (LOSC):** the designated Community Emergency Coordinator under the Local Emergency Response Plan. Where no LERP exists, the police or fire chief or other emergency services official will serve as the LOSC.
- **Responsible Party's On-Scene-Coordinator (RPOSC):** the person designated as incident commander or chief command staff in the facility or vessel contingency plan.
- **State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC):** the OSC designee of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. Three SOSCs have been predesignated by the ADEC Commissioner.

Place of Refuge: A “place of refuge” is defined as a location where a vessel needing assistance can be temporarily moved to and where actions can then be taken to stabilize the vessel, protect human life, reduce a hazard to navigation, and/or protect sensitive natural resources and/or other uses of the area (e.g., subsistence collection of mussels, commercial fishing, recreational boating). A place of refuge may include constructed harbors, ports, natural embayments, temporary grounding sites, or offshore waters. A vessel moved to a temporary grounding site must be removed after emergency actions are completed. There are no pre-approved places of refuge identified in Alaska.

Pollutant or Contaminant: defined by Section 104 (a)(2) of CERCLA, shall include, but not be limited to, any elements, substances, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which, after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingesting through the food chain, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction), or physical deformation in such organisms or their offspring. The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil and any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under Section 101(14)(A)-(F) of CERCLA, nor does it include natural gas, liquefied natural gas and synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or mixture of natural gas and synthetic gas). For purposes of the NCP, the term pollutant or contaminant means any pollutant or contaminant, which may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare.

Prevention and Preparedness: actions taken by agencies to reduce oil and hazardous substance discharges through policies, programs and authorities.

Regional Stakeholder Committee (RSC): a committee composed of individuals and representatives of entities that may be affected by an emergency incident. The RSC may include

local government representatives, community emergency coordinators, Regional Citizens Advisory Council representatives, landowners, leaseholders, and special interest groups. The RSC membership may vary from incident-to-incident and from phase-to-phase. Agencies/organizations that are functioning as part of the overall ICS response structure would not normally be included in the RSC. The RSC does not play a direct role in setting incident priorities or allocating resources, but can advise the Unified Command and provide recommendations or comments on incident priorities and objectives, and the incident action plan.

Remedial investigation: process undertaken by the lead agency (or responsible party if the responsible party will be developing a cleanup proposal) that emphasizes data collection and site characterization. A remedial investigation is undertaken to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by the release. This includes sampling and monitoring, as necessary, and includes the gathering of sufficient information to determine the necessity for a proposed extent of remedial action. Part of the remedial investigation involves assessing the source of the contamination at or near the area where the hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants were originally located (source control remedial actions) or whether additional actions will be necessary because the hazardous substances, pollutants, or contaminants have migrated from the area of their original location (management of migration). The remedial investigation is generally performed concurrently and in an interdependent fashion with the feasibility study. However, in certain situations, the lead agency may require potential responsible parties to conclude initial phases of the remedial investigation prior to initiation of the feasibility study.

Remedial Project Manager (RPM): the official designated by the lead agency to coordinate, monitor, or direct remedial or other response actions under the NCP.

Responsible party: any person, operator, or facility that has control over an oil or hazardous substance immediately before entry of the oil or hazardous substance into the atmosphere or in or upon the water, surface, or subsurface land of the State.

Restoration: after injury, the process of returning an ecosystem to its former condition; includes both replacement and acquisition of equivalent resources and services. Although the responsible party is responsible for paying damages for injured resources, federal and State trustee agencies (and not the OSCs) are responsible for evaluating the need for and implementing any necessary restoration programs.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC): a group of officials appointed by the Governor to implement the provisions of Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The SERC also reviews the State Oil and Hazardous Substance Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan and Local Emergency Response Plans.

Subsistence economy: an economy in which the customary and traditional uses of fish, wildlife, and plant resources contribute substantially to the social, cultural, and economic welfare of families in the form of food, clothing, transportation, and handicrafts. Sharing of resources, kinship-based production, small-scale technology, and the dissemination of information about subsistence across generational lines are additional characteristics.

Volunteer: means any individual accepted to perform services by the lead agency that has authority to accept volunteer services (examples: See 16 U.S.C. 742f(c)). A volunteer is subject to the provisions of the authorizing statute and the NCP.

Waters of the State: includes lakes, bays, sounds, ponds, impoundment reservoirs, springs, wells, rivers, streams, creeks, estuaries, marshes, inlets, passages, canals, the Pacific Ocean, Gulf of Alaska, Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean, within the territorial limits of the State and all other bodies of surface or underground water, natural or artificial, public or private, inland or coastal, fresh or salt, which are wholly or partially in or bordering the State or under jurisdiction of the State.

APPENDIX II: REFERENCES

A. GENERAL

Alaska Clean Seas Technical Manual Volume 1; Tactical Descriptions, Alaska Clean Seas (2016)
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Alaska State Emergency Operations Plan.
<https://ready.alaska.gov/Plans/documents/2013%20Updated%20FINAL%20State%20of%20Alaska%20Emergency%20Operations%20Plan%20January%202011.pdf>

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https://www.fws.gov/wafwo/publications/best_practices.pdf

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APPENDIX III: ARRT DISPERSANT USE PLAN FOR ALASKA

Available online at

https://alaskarrt.org/PublicFiles/AK_Dispersant_Use_Guidelines.pdf

APPENDIX IV: ARRT IN SITU BURNING GUIDELINES FOR ALASKA

Available online at

https://alaskarrt.org/PublicFiles/AK_ISB_Guidelines.pdf

APPENDIX V: HISTORIC PROPERTIES PROTECTION GUIDELINES FOR FEDERAL ON-SCENE COORDINATORS

Available online at

https://alaskarrt.org/PublicFiles/AK_Implementation_Guidelines.pdf

APPENDIX VI: PLAN REVIEW, UPDATE PROCEDURES, & SCHEDULE

To be developed.

APPENDIX VII: CONTACTS

A. EMERGENCY CONTACTS

PRIMARY

		DAY	24-HOUR
FEDERAL	NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER	800-424-8802	SAME
	USCG SECTOR ANCHORAGE	907-428-4100	SAME
	USCG MSU VALDEZ	907-835-7200	SAME
	USCG SECTOR JUNEAU	907-463-2450	907-463-2000
	USCG SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT	907-463-2205	907-463-2000
	PACIFIC STRIKE TEAM	415-883-3311	415-883-0307
	US EPA REGION X	907-271-5083	206-553-1263
	NOAA SSC	907-529-9157	206-526-4911 (Ask for Duty Officer)

ALASKA REGIONAL RESPONSE TEAM (ARRT)
Refer to the following for the latest listing:
<https://alaskarrt.org/Documents.aspx?f=12263>

STATE	ADEC	CALL ADEC Area Response Team	800-478-9300
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SECONDARY

FEDERAL	NATIONAL STRIKE FORCE	252-331-6000	SAME
	COORDINATION CENTER		
	MLC CONTRACTING	510-437-3939	510-437-3700
	USN SUPSALV	703-607-2758	703-602-7527
OTHER		907-384-2963	229-8859 (Local Cellular)
	USCG MARINE SAFETY CENTER	202-366-6481	202-267-2100
	USCG FLAGPLOT	202-267-2100	SAME



**National
Response
Center**

**Report Spills to the NRC at:
1-800-424-8802**

**or Via the NRC Online Reporting Tool at
<http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/nrchp.html>**

*The National Response Center is the SOLE national point of
contact for reporting Oil, Chemical, Radiological, Biological,
and Etiological discharges into the environment anywhere
in the United States and its territories.*

IT'S THE LAW!

AS 46.03.755, 18 AAC 75.300, 75.325 and 18 AAC 78.200

REPORT OIL AND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SPILLS

During Normal Business Hours

call the nearest response team office:

Central Alaska: Anchorage	(907) 269-3063 Fax: (907) 269-7648
Northern Alaska: Fairbanks	(907) 451-2121 Fax: (907) 451-2362
Southeast Alaska: Juneau	(907) 465-5340 Fax: (907) 465-5245
Alaska Pipeline: Fairbanks	(907) 451-2121 Fax: (907) 451-2362

Outside Normal Business Hours

Toll Free	1-800-478-9300
International	1-907-269-0667



Hazardous Substance

Any hazardous substance spill, other than oil, must be reported immediately.

Oil – Petroleum Products

To Water

- ◆ Any amount spilled to water must be reported immediately.

To Land

- ◆ Spills in excess of 55 gallons must be reported immediately.
- ◆ Spills in excess of 10 gallons, but 55 gallons or less, must be reported within 48 hours after the person has knowledge of the spill.
- ◆ Spills of 1 to 10 gallons must be recorded in a spill reporting log submitted to ADEC each month.

To Impermeable Secondary Containment Areas

- ◆ Any spills in excess of 55 gallons must be reported within 48 hours.

Underground Storage Tank Spill Reporting

Regulated Underground Storage Tank (UST) systems are defined at 18 AAC 78.005. Releases at heating oil tanks must be reported.

- You must report a suspected belowground release from a UST system, in any amount, within 24 hours (18 AAC 78.220(c)).
- You must report if your release detection system indicates two consecutive months of invalid or inconclusive results.
- If you observe unusual operating conditions, sudden loss, erratic dispensing (slow flow/no flow) or discharge to soil or water, report it to the UST Unit:

907-269-3055 or 269-7679

rev. Nov/2016

B. AGENCY PLANNING POINTS OF CONTACT

AGENCY	EMERGENCY CONTACT	CONTACT INFORMATION
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation	Shannon Miller	907-269-7886 shannon.miller@alaska.gov
U.S. Coast Guard	Marc Randolph	907-463-2817 Marc.a.randolph2@uscg.mil
USEPA	Nick Knowles	907-271-3914 knowles.nicholas@epa.gov
U.S. Department of the Interior	Phillip Johnson	907-271-5011 philip_johnson@ios.doi.gov
U.S. Department of Commerce	Doug Helton	Wk: 206-526-4563 Email: doug.helton@noaa.gov
	Catherine Berg	Wk: 907-428-4123 Email: catherine.berg@noaa.gov
Alaska Department of Fish and Game	Jeanette Alas	jeanette.alas@alaska.gov